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THE HEALTH OF LEICESTER DURING 1947

E. K. MACDONALD
O.B.E., M.D., D.P.H.

NINETY-NINTH ANNUAL REPORT

THE HEALTH OF LEICESTER DURING 1947

E. K. MACDONALD
O.B.E., M.D., D.P.H

CITY OF LEICESTER

HEALTH COMMITTEE

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Mr. G. H. ROUND, J.P.

Vice-Chairman
Mrs. D. M. BATES, M.B.E., J.P.

Miss CHAMBERLAIN
Mr. COLTMAN
Mr. COOPER
Mr. GALLIMORE
Miss M. GOODWIN, M.B.E., J.P.
Mrs. GREEN
Mr. HOWELL
Mr. JACKSON (N. L.)
Mrs. JACKSON
Mr. LEESON
Mr. MARSTON
Mr. MATTOCK
Ald. PARBURY
Mrs. D. RUSSELL
Mr. R. W. A. RUSSELL
Mr. SPENCER
Mrs. WALTON
Mr. WARNER
Ald. WILFORD, J.P.
Mrs. TAYLOR

The Committee meet on the 4th Friday in each month in the Committee Room, Town Hall, at 3.30 p.m.

The Health Committee, together with the following co-opted member, not being a member of the City Council, constitute the Statutory Maternity and Child Welfare Committee :—Mrs. Taylor.

Accounts Sub-Committee
Mrs. GREEN
,, JACKSON
Mr. R. W. A. RUSSELL
Mrs. D. RUSSELL

Health Inspection Sub-Committee
Mr. COOPER (Chairman)
Mrs. BATES
Miss CHAMBERLAIN
Mr. COLTMAN
Miss GOODWIN
Mrs. GREEN
Mrs. JACKSON
Mr. LEESON
Ald. PARBURY
Mr. ROUND
,, SPENCER
Mrs. WALTON

Isolation Hospital, Dispensary and Venereal Diseases Sub-Committee
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Mrs. BATES
Mr. COOPER
Miss GOODWIN
Mr. HOWELL
,, LEESON
Mr. MATTOCK
Ald. PARBURY
Mrs. RUSSELL
,, WALTON
Ald. WILFORD

ISOLATION HOSPITAL SUB-COMMITTEES
House and Grounds
Mr. COOPER (Chairman)
Mrs. BATES
Mr. LEESON
Ald. PARBURY
Mr. ROUND

" Home Place " Management Sub-Committee
Ald. WILFORD (Chairman)
Mrs. BATES
Mr. CORT
Ald. PARBURY
Mr. ROUND

Maternity and Child Welfare Sub-Committee

Mrs. BATES (Chairman)
Miss CHAMBERLAIN
Mr. COOPER
Miss GOODWIN
Mrs. GREEN
Mr. JACKSON
Mrs. JACKSON
Mr. MATTOCK
Ald. PARBURY
Mr. ROUND
Mrs. RUSSELL
,, TAYLOR
Mr. WARNER

Maternity Home Sub-Committee

Mrs. BATES (Chairman)
Miss CHAMBERLAIN
,, GOODWIN
Mrs. GREEN
Mrs. JACKSON
,, RUSSELL
,, TAYLOR
,, WALTON

General Purposes and Post-war Development Sub-Committee

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Mrs. BATES
Mr. COOPER
Mrs. GREEN
Ald. PARBURY
,, WILFORD

City General Hospital Sub-Committee

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,, GALLIMORE
Mrs. GREEN
Mr. HOWELL
Mr. JACKSON
,, MARSTON
,, ROUND
,, R. W. A. RUSSELL
,, SPENCER
Ald. WILFORD

CITY GENERAL HOSPITAL SUB-COMMITTEES

Assessments

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Mr. COOPER
Mr. R. W. A. RUSSELL
Ald. PARBURY

House and Grounds

Ald. PARBURY (Chairman)
Mrs. BATES
Mr. COOPER
Mrs. GREEN
Mr. ROUND

Slum Clearance and Property Inspection Sub-Committee

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Mr. COOPER
Miss CHAMBERLAIN
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Mr. HOWELL
Mrs. JACKSON
Mr. MARSTON
,, MATTOCK
Ald. PARBURY
Mr. ROUND
,, SPENCER

Office Accommodation Sub-Committee

Mr. ROUND (Chairman)
Mrs. BATES
Mr. COOPER
Mrs. GREEN
Mr. JACKSON
,, MATTOCK
Ald. PARBURY
Mrs. RUSSELL
Mr. SPENCER
Ald. WILFORD
Mrs. WALTON

City Ambulance Service Sub-Committee

Mr. ROUND (Chairman)
Mrs. BATES
Mr. COOPER
Miss GOODWIN
Ald. PARBURY

Staff of the Health Department

(*As constituted* 1st *January*, 1948)

Medical Officer of Health

E. K. MACDONALD, O.B.E., M.D., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health

ALEXANDER HUTCHISON, M.D., D.P.H., F.R.F.P.S., D.P.A.

Officers in Charge of Departments

Medical Director, City General Hospital	A. P. M. PAGE, M.D., M.R.C.P., D.C.H.
Medical Superintendent, City Isolation and Chest Hospital	J. C. H. MACKENZIE, M.D., D.P.H.
Medical Officer for Maternity and Child Welfare	(Miss) E. B. B. HUMPHREYS, M.B., Ch.B.
Tuberculosis Officer	A. SCOTT, M.A., B.SC., M.B., Ch.B.
Medical Director, Chest Radiography Centre	(Miss) J. M. SHEACH, M.B., Ch.B.
Pathologist	R. S. WALE, M.D., B.S.
Director, Venereal Disease Service	C. H. WILKIE, B.SC., M.D., Ch.B.
Public Analyst	F. C. BULLOCK, B.SC., P.A.Inst.W.E., F.R.I.C.
Engineer	R. H. LETCHFORD, A.I.E.E., A.M.I.H.V.E.
Chief Sanitary Inspector	F. G. McHUGH, F.R.San.I.
Chief Clerk	F. KELLETT, A.C.C.S.

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SUMMARY OF STATISTICS

FOR THE YEAR 1947

CITY OF LEICESTER

Population at Census, 1931	239,169
„ (estimated), 1947	275,830
Marriages	3,039
Births (corrected)	6,039
Birth-rate	21.9
Deaths (corrected for transferable deaths)	3,355
Death-rate	12.2
Deaths under One Year	285
Infant Mortality (per 1,000 Births)	47.2
Maternal Mortality (per 1,000 total births)	0.65
Zymotic-rate (per 1,000 population)	0.39
Respiratory Disease death-rate	1.35
Cancer death-rate	1.78
Tuberculosis death-rate	0.75
Phthisis death-rate	0.67

Area of City (in acres)	16,990
Number of Inhabited Tenements, January, 1948	80,976
Number of Empty Houses, January, 1948	110
Number of Empty Cottages, January, 1948	19
Rateable Value at 1st April, 1947	£2,130,644
General Rate for the year, 1947-1948	19/6 in £

	England and Wales	County Boroughs	London Administrative County
Birth-rate	20.5	23.3	22.7
Death-rate	12.0	13.0	12.8
Infant Mortality (per 1,000 Births)	41	47	37

(Registrar-General's Figures)

To the Chairman, Lord Mayor and Members of the
Health Committee

Mr. Chairman, my Lord Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit herewith the Annual Report on the Health of Leicester for the year 1947.

STAFF

Mr. Wilfred Carr.—With the death of Mr. W. Carr, Secretary of the Department since 1923, on the 30th May, 1947, the Health Committee lost a valued officer. It was doubly unfortunate that this should have occurred within a year or so of the retirement he had earned so well.

Our sympathy went out to Mrs. Carr and her son in their bereavement.

Consequent on Mr. Carr's death, the lay staff of the Department was reorganised, Mr. F. Kellett assuming Mr. Carr's duties, as Chief Clerk, Mr. G. Quick and Mr. M. A. Yeomans becoming Departmental Officers and Mr. L. N. Davis Statistical Clerk.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health.—Dr. Alexander Hutchison took up the first whole time appointment of Deputy Medical Officer of Health in September, 1947. My thanks are due to Dr. J. C. H. Mackenzie, who has acted in this capacity during my absence from the City.

STATISTICS:

Population.—The estimated population is now 275,830—the highest figure recorded for the City.

Birth Rate.—At 21.9 per 1,000 population, this is again one of the highest rates since the beginning of the century.

Infant Mortality.—In 1946 this rate was 53.7 per 1,000 births—in 1947 the figure was 47.2, an improvement, but not as great as we should have liked. An important cause of infant mortality is Diarrhoea—this is discussed on page 3.

Death Rate.—This was the same as for 1946 (12.2 deaths per 1,000 population).

Maternal Mortality Rate.—0.65 deaths per 1,000 live and still-births. This maintains a very satisfactory low average.

Infectious Disease.—The event of the year was the epidemic of Anterior Poliomyelitis. A special report will be found on page 10.

National Health Services Act.—On page ix will be found some remarks on the effect of this Act on the City's Health Services. I will not therefore comment on this matter in this opening letter.

General.—Although the times are still difficult, the health of the people has been in general maintained at a fairly high standard. A black spot in 1947 was the mortality from and incidence of Tuberculosis. A further discussion on this will be found in Appendix I.

I wish to express to you, Mr. Chairman and to members of the Health Committee my continuing gratitude for all the consideration you have given to the work of the Department during the year.

I wish also to thank the staff for their high standard of service.

I am,

Mr. Chairman, My Lord Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

E. K. Macdonald, O.B.E., M.D., B.S., D.P.H.,
Medical Officer of Health.

Health Department,
Grey Friars,
Leicester.
30*th July*, 1948.

National Health Services Act, 1946

Although this report relates to the year 1947, it will not be presented to the Council till the latter part of 1948, that is to say after the appointed day, 5th July, 1948. It seems, therefore, appropriate that some comment must be made in this report on the National Health Service Act, 1946, and its effect on the health services of Leicester.

This Act, together with the other Social Security Acts, which came into force on the 5th July, 1948, has been acclaimed as marking a great step forward towards the ideal of a higher social welfare in our land. It may well do so if it is administered in the right way and if the opportunities now available are taken.

As is usual with most things in life, the changes produced by this almost devastating legislation are a question of give and take, of " what we lose on the swings we gain on the roundabouts."

It is easiest, therefore, to form a sort of balance sheet, a profit and loss account, and see how the local authority gains and loses.

The losses are severe. All the Hospitals pass to the Regional Hospital Board, as also does the curative work of the Tuberculosis Dispensary and the Venereal Disease Clinics.

In its administration of such truly great institutions as the City General Hospital and the City Isolation Hospital and Chest Unit, the Health Committee has every reason to feel very proud. There is no shadow of doubt that had all the country been equally well served as was Leicester there would have been no need for the Act as far as the Hospital Service is concerned.

The Health Department has only the happiest memories of its association with the staffs of the Hospitals and I wish to place on record my view that in Dr. Page and Dr. Mackenzie, with their various colleagues, too numerous to detail, we have been indeed fortunate. My thanks are due to the Matrons and Nursing staff of these Hospitals and of Westcotes Maternity Home and of Home Place, Holt, and also to the Stewards and other staff.

To Dr. Scott and Dr. Wilkie, of the Tuberculosis and V.D. Departments respectively, I also express my thanks. We shall continue our association on the preventive, though not on the curative side.

On the other hand, the gains, though not as spectacular as the losses, are not insignificant.

Probably the most important gain is that because the Health Department is no longer required to devote itself to the administration of large hospitals, it can the better put its energy into what really is its proper function, the safeguarding and improvement of the health of the people in its area.

An old order (1910) described as a primary duty of the Medical Officer of Health that " he shall inform himself as far as practicable respecting all influences affecting or threatening to affect injuriously the public health within the district." Another memorandum (in 1925) says that " the chief function of the Medical Officer of Health is to safeguard the health of the area for which he acts." In the future there will be more time for these important and fundamental duties.

The actual legislative changes brought forward in Part III of the Act of 1946 (which lays down the duty of the Local Health Authority) may be summarised very briefly as follows.

Section 19 (and the fourth schedule).—This required the Local Health Authority to appoint a Health Committee, no novelty to Leicester. The only change to report is that the Health Committee will have these co-opted members, viz., one representative each from the Executive Council, the Hospital Management Committee of the general hospitals in the area, and from the medical profession.

This question of co-option is interesting and important ; a real danger of the Act is that it produces three broad and distinct services —the hospital service, the general practitioners service and the local health authority service. It is essential that there shall be co-operation at all levels if these services are to be individually and collectively successful.

Section 21.—Under this section the authority has to provide and maintain health centres. The primary object of these premises is to serve the local practitioners of the district and to provide them and the public with better facilities for the practice of curative medicine, but we hope to develop these centres with a distinct preventive medicine bias by using them for the departmental ante-natal and other clinics. It is a great pity that building is so difficult and that all plans have to be postponed.

Section 22.—This contains broadly the existing maternity and child welfare services. It is hoped in the very near future to provide each week three extra ante-natal clinics, eight post-natal clinics, and two infant welfare clinics, together with consultant facilities. It is also hoped to improve the care available to the premature infant and to provide a much more comprehensive Dental Service for the priority classes, mothers and young children.

Unfortunately most of these services will take time to develop because of the shortage of staff.

Section 23.—This merely continues the position of the Municipal Midwifery Service, though, of course, in the Act all treatment is free.

Section 24.—This widens the scope of the Health Visitors' duty, to cover all persons suffering from illness, including infectious diseases. The general medical practitioners have been advised that they can call on the services of the health visitors for help when desired.

Section 25.—This section brings an entirely new service to the Health Committee—that of home nursing. We are fortunate in Leicester that the Leicester District Nursing Association, a voluntary organisation which has been in operation for many years, is willing to carry on as the agent of the Committee. The transference of responsibility has, therefore, been accomplished without, I am sure, any member of the public suffering in any way. I am grateful to the Committee of the Association for the way in which they have met us.

Section 26.—The old procedure for vaccination, with all its obnoxious (to Leicester !) compulsory clauses, has gone and is replaced by voluntary vaccination to be carried out by any general medical practitioner. Also in this section is the authority for Diphtheria Immunisation. Actually the department will not have to alter its old procedure much. Facilities for vaccination will be made available at a weekly clinic (at Crescent Street on Saturday mornings) and all the old arrangements for immunisation will stand. In submitting its proposals to the Ministry the department did not consider it advisable to include powers for immunisation against any other disease, such as whooping cough, as it was not felt that immunising material was sufficiently satisfactory as yet for us to recommend it. No doubt this state of affairs will be improved in the near future and so it will be possible to commence suitable publicity.

Section 27.—Leicester is fortunate in that we have had an Ambulance Service run by the Health Department for some years. But the City service could not cover all the area and therefore agency arrangements have been entered into with the Saturday Hospital Society and the St. John Ambulance Council. These include representatives of the Health Committee on the Ambulance Societies' Committees of management and a high standard of co-operation between the three services. A major problem has been the renovation and renewals of vehicles and the premises themselves. However, all these difficulties are being gradually resolved.

Section 28.—This is perhaps the most important section in Part III of the Act. Under it the responsibility for preventive services is given to the Local Health Authority and it is hoped to inaugurate a comprehensive care and after-care organisation. This will not be confined only to cases of Tuberculosis (as previously) but will be available to help all types of illness that require care, after-care and rehabilitation. An important part of the work under the heading is that of health education.

It is proposed to appoint a Health Education Officer to control a sub-department and to organise talks and other publicity throughout the city. A beginning has been made by means of window displays, etc., during the year under review, and I am grateful for the facilities that have been granted to the Department in this respect.

Section 29.—The Domestic (Home) Help Service is by this section put on a statutory basis. It should prove a very valuable part of the social service structure.

Section 51.—The Local Health Authority, that is, the Health Committee, is now made responsible for the domiciliary care of persons suffering from mental defectiveness and disease in one service. Hospital treatment is, of course, referred to the Regional Hospital Board. To carry out its duties, the Health Department has taken over the old offices of the Mental Deficiency Department in Charles Street and has formed a new branch of the Health Department—The Mental Health Services Sub-department—together with the necessary staff.

The above is a very brief survey of the changes brought about by the Act as they affect the Local Health Authority. Obviously it is too early yet to form a balanced judgment, but as expressed in the early part of this article, there is under the regime a distinct chance of a great step forward. But this will only be so if—and it is a very important if—every one works together to make the new service a success.

ANNUAL REPORT, 1947

Section A

Statistics and Social Conditions of the Area

STATISTICS

Population

The Registrar-General estimates the population of the City of Leicester at mid-1947 as 275,830. This compares with 269,320 for 1946 and 256,960 for 1945. The 1947 population figure is the highest ever recorded for the City.

Birth Rate

The number of live births for 1947 was:

Male births	3,113	(2,943)
Female births	2,926	(2,716)
Total	6,039	(5,659)
Birth Rate	21.9	(21.0)

Note.—The figures in brackets in this and succeeding sections refer to 1946.

As noted in my report for 1946, the post-war rise in the birth rate continues. Not since the very early years of this century have over 6,000 births occurred in the City in any one year.

This figure has its effect on the services provided to deal with the mother and child. Already depleted by staff shortage, the great increase in work brings further difficulties.

On the credit side, it is worth while recalling that in 1900, although 6,207 actual births occurred, the infant mortality rate was high (174.1+) and thus 1,083 infants died, whereas in 1947 out of 6,039 births only 285 infants died, leaving a credit balance to 1947, as 5,124 children were alive at the end of the first year of life in 1900, against 5,754 in 1947.

Table 1.

Year	Estimated Population	BIRTHS				DEATHS				INFANTILE MORTALITY	
		Male	Female	Total	Rate	Male	Female	Total	Rate	Deaths under 1 year	Rate
1940	259,400	1,901	1,703	3,604	13.9	1,941	1,813	3,754	14.5	187	51.2
1941	265,310	1,917	1,765	3,682	13.9	1,676	1,570	3,246	12.2	207	55.0
1942	259,400	2,205	2,119	4,324	16.7	1,515	1,401	2,916	11.2	219	50.6
1943	254,800	2,467	2,280	4,747	18.6	1,642	1,610	3,252	12.8	230	48.5
1944	257,450	2,696	2,536	5,232	20.3	1,615	1,459	3,074	11.9	204	39.0
1945	256,960	2,509	2,431	4,940	19.2	1,548	1,575	3,123	12.2	268	54.3
1946	269,320	2,943	2,716	5,659	21.0	1,658	1,646	3,304	12.2	304	53.7
1947	275,830	3,113	2,926	6,039	21.9	1,679	1,676	3,355	12.2	285	47.2

As regards the incidence of illegitimacy, that again, like last year, has shown some improvement on the peak year of 1945. The comparative figures are :

	Males	Females	Total
1945	322	288	610
1946	232	206	438
1947	197	192	389

Stillbirths

There was a total of 166 stillbirths, 87 being male and 79 female (1946—148, 82 and 66 respectively).

Infant Mortality

It has been said that the infantile mortality rate is an index of the health of the community.

The total deaths of infants under one year of age were 285 (304), giving an infant mortality rate of 47.2 (53.7) per 1,000 live births.

Though there is a substantial improvement on last year's figures, it is important to see why these deaths occurred, and whether any of them were preventable.

The main causes of infant deaths were :

	Males	Females	Total
Diarrhoea and Vomiting	46 (39)	34 (37)	80 (76)
Congenital Malformations	46 (39)	28 (32)	74 (71)
Prematurity	19 (40)	31 (35)	50 (75)
Pneumonia	17 (20)	18 (16)	35 (36)
All Other Causes	29 (34)	17 (12)	46 (46)
Total	157 (172)	128 (132)	285 (304)

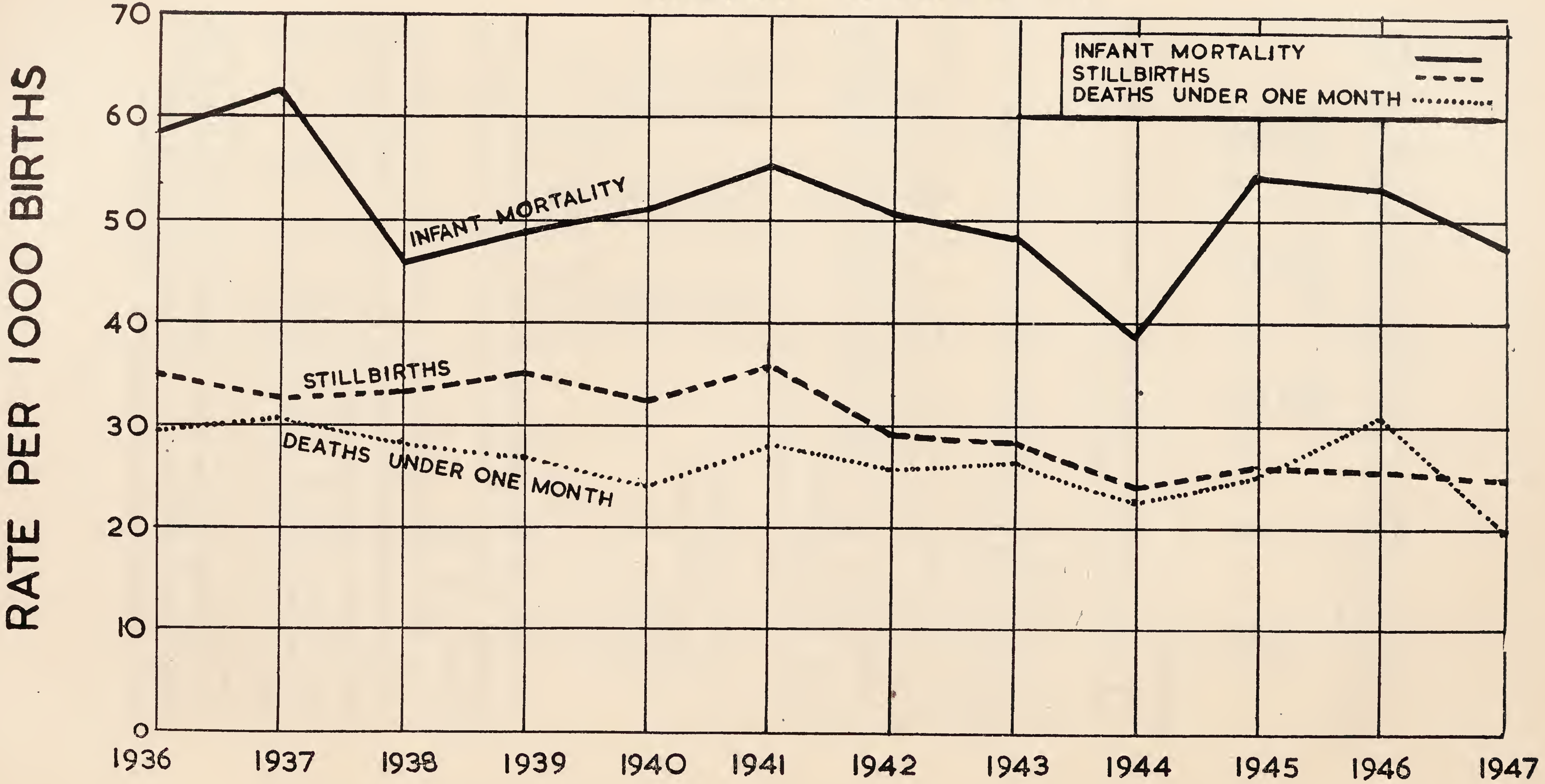
The main causes are the same for both years, though in 1947, Congenital Malformations and Prematurity have changed places as compared with 1946.

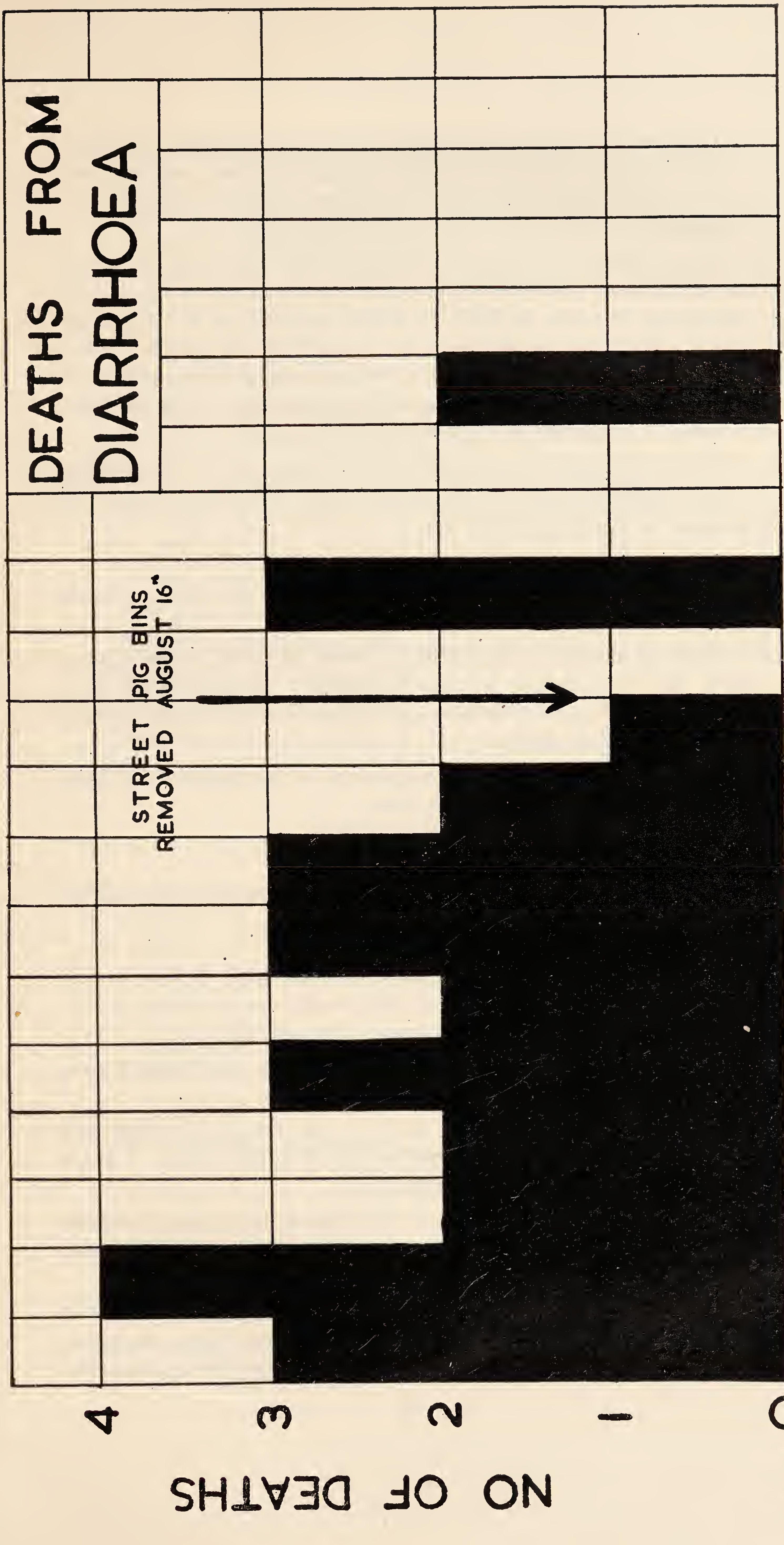
Once again I must comment on the serious incidence of Diarrhoea.

In the early days of the century a main cause of infantile mortality was Diarrhoea, caused presumably by the spread of disease from manure heaps to food by the ubiquitous fly. With the advent of the motor car and the virtual disappearance of the horse from our streets, Diarrhoea ceased to have such importance.

The last two or three years have, however, told a different story. It is not, of course, suggested that the present trouble is caused by the infection from horse manure—in fact, the causal agent is unknown—but the alarming increase in incidence is of great significance.

INFANT MORTALITY




DEATHS FROM DIARRHOEA
STREET PIG BINS REMOVED AUGUST 16th
NO OF DEATHS
4
3
2
1
0
WEEK ENDING
JUNE 14
JUNE 21
JUNE 28
JULY 5
JULY 12
JULY 19
JULY 26
AUG 2
AUG 9
AUG 16
AUG 23
AUG 30
SEPT 6
SEPT 13
SEPT 20
SEPT 27
OCT 4
OCT 11
OCT 18
OCT 25

Last year I commented adversely on the street pig bins. By agreement with the Sanitary and Baths Committee these were removed on the 16th August, 1947, and a different system of collection inaugurated. It is worth recording what happened.

In the 33 weeks (i.e., from 1st January, 1947) before the 16th August, 69 deaths from Diarrhoea occurred, or 2.2 deaths per week. In the remaining 19 weeks in 1947, 11 deaths occurred, or 0.7 deaths per week. There was no change in the weather—it was very hot before and after 16th August—and yet something happened about that time that materially affected the incidence of Diarrhoea. I do not know whether it had anything to do with pig bins, but . . . !

The weekly number of deaths about that date is even more striking.

For twenty weeks, with the 16th August as the centre date, the number of deaths per week was :

3, 4, 2, 2, 3, 2, 3, 3, 2, 1 — 0, 3, 0, 0, 2, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0.

There have been 18 deaths from this cause in the first six months of 1948, as compared with 53 in 1947.

Although there is a marked improvement (in 1948) we still have a long way to go before we can be satisfied. A single death from Diarrhoea is a criticism of the health education of our city and particularly of the food handlers.

I am most grateful for the co-operation of the Sanitary and Baths Committee in removing the pig bins.

Marriages

The number of marriages solemnised in Leicester was 3,039 (2,766).

Death Rate

The total number (corrected) of deaths was 3,355 (3,304), namely 1,679 (1,658) males and 1,676 (1,646) females.

The death rate was therefore the same as for the last two years—12.2.

Table 1 gives a comparison with recent years and Table 2 gives details of the individual causes of death.

CANCER.—492 (504) deaths. 1947 was the first year to show any check on the increasing number of deaths from this cause. It is too early yet to note that this is significant.

HEART AND VASCULAR DISEASE.—Once again this group of diseases accounted for the largest number of deaths. Out of 3,355 deaths, 1,432 (or 43%) were assigned to this cause.

Of these 1,432 deaths, 1,139 (or 80%) were in people over 65 years of age, and only 39 were in persons under 45 years of age. It is thus a condition primarily of later life and therefore not so unreasonable.

RESPIRATORY DISEASE.—Bronchitis caused 194 (185) deaths, about two-thirds being in persons of 65 years of age and older.

Pneumonia caused 146 deaths, and of these 35 occurred, as already noted, in the first year of life.

TUBERCULOSIS.—207 deaths. For discussion see Appendix I.

NEPHRITIS (Kidney Disease).—96 deaths.

SUICIDE.—35 deaths.

ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS.—31 deaths. As usual the deaths among males from this cause (21) are about double those among females (10). It would be interesting to know why !

INCIDENCE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE

Measles.—As expected, 1947 was an epidemic year. 3,897 cases were notified (303 in 1946) and there were five deaths.

Scarlet Fever.—Notifications 353 (381). No deaths.

Whooping Cough.—Notifications 459 (765). Two (three) deaths.

Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers.—See report at the end of this section by Dr. A. Hutchison.

Cerebro-Spinal Fever.—Notifications 17 (21). Two (four) deaths.

Diphtheria.—Notifications 27 (68). No (one) deaths.

All arrangements for immunisation have been continued as in 1946.

Diphtheria Immunisation

	Under 5	Over 5	Total
Number of children immunised in 1947	2,009	336	2,345*
Number of children immunised since start of scheme	10,462	30,310	40,772
Number of children given "boosting" dose in 1947	264	2,816	3,080
Number of cases of genuine diphtheria during 1947 in "immunised" children	3	7	10
Number of deaths from genuine diphtheria during 1947 in "immunised" children	Nil	Nil	Nil

*The apparent fall in numbers is due to the introduction of the new method of immunisation —the child now receives the second dose six months after the first injection.

Anterior Poliomyelitis.—Dr. Hutchison has written a special report on the outbreak which occurred in the city. This will be found at the end of this section.

TABLE 2

Causes of Death	Sex	All Ages	0—	1—	5—	15—	45—	65—
ALL CAUSES	M	1679	157	25	16	143	430	908
	F	1676	128	17	7	137	355	1032
1. Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers	M	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	F	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2. Cerebro-Spinal Fever ..	M	1	–	–	–	–	1	–
	F	1	–	–	–	1	–	–
3. Scarlet Fever	M	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	F	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
4. Whooping Cough ..	M	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	F	2	1	1	–	–	–	–
5. Diphtheria	M	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	F	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
6. Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	M	105	–	2	2	46	44	11
	F	81	–	1	–	48	30	2
7. Other forms of Tuberculosis	M	8	1	3	1	1	1	1
	F	13	1	2	1	5	2	2
8. Syphilitic Disease ..	M	9	–	–	–	–	7	2
	F	2	–	–	–	1	1	–
9. Influenza	M	7	–	1	–	–	3	3
	F	2	–	–	–	–	1	1
10. Measles	M	4	3	1	–	–	–	–
	F	1	–	–	1	–	–	–
11. Acute Poliomyelitis and Polioencephalitis ..	M	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	F	1	–	–	1	–	–	–
12. Acute Inf. Encephalitis..	M	4	3	–	–	–	1	–
	F	2	–	–	–	–	1	1
13. Cancer of Buccal Cavity and Oesophagus (M) ..	M	20	–	–	–	1	4	15
Uterus (F)	F	24	–	–	–	3	14	7
14. Cancer of Stomach and Duodenum	M	51	–	–	–	5	22	24
	F	43	–	–	–	3	13	27
15. Cancer of Breast ..	F	54	–	–	–	4	28	22
16. Cancer of all other Sites	M	164	–	–	–	12	64	88
	F	136	–	–	–	6	55	75
17. Diabetes..	M	16	–	–	–	1	1	14
	F	15	–	–	–	1	7	7
18. Intra Cranial Vascular Lesions	M	151	–	–	–	3	29	119
	F	208	–	–	–	3	45	160

TABLE 2—continued.

CAUSES OF DEATH	Sex	All Ages	0—	1—	5—	15—	45—	65—
19. Heart Disease	M	447	–	–	1	17	95	334
	F	492	–	–	–	13	57	422
20. Other Diseases of Circulatory System	M	65	–	–	–	–	20	45
	F	69	–	–	–	2	8	59
21. Bronchitis	M	122	4	1	–	4	43	70
	F	72	4	2	–	–	11	55
22. Pneumonia	M	67	17	1	–	6	16	27
	F	79	18	3	–	6	12	40
23. Other Respiratory Diseases	M	16	1	1	–	1	5	8
	F	16	1	–	–	3	8	4
24. Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	M	31	–	1	–	5	17	8
	F	10	–	–	–	–	3	7
25. Diarrhoea, under 2 years	M	46	46	–	–	–	–	–
	F	37	34	3	–	–	–	–
26. Appendicitis	M	6	–	1	1	1	2	1
	F	1	–	–	–	1	–	–
27. Other Digestive Diseases	M	32	3	2	–	4	8	15
	F	20	–	–	–	2	8	10
28. Nephritis	M	45	–	–	2	3	15	25
	F	51	–	1	–	6	15	29
29. Puerperal and Post-Abortive Sepsis . .	F	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
30. Other Maternal Causes	F	4	–	–	–	4	–	–
31. Premature Births . .	M	19	19	–	–	–	–	–
	F	31	31	–	–	–	–	–
32. Congenital Malformations, Birth Injuries, Infant Disorders	M	51	46	3	2	–	–	–
	F	31	28	–	1	1	1	–
33. Suicide	M	14	–	–	–	6	5	3
	F	21	–	–	–	9	8	4
34. Road Traffic Accidents . .	M	21	–	4	2	8	4	3
	F	10	–	–	1	3	4	2
35. Other Violent Causes . .	M	35	7	2	4	9	6	7
	F	24	4	–	1	3	2	14
36. All Other Causes . .	M	122	7	2	1	10	17	85
	F	123	6	4	2	9	20	82

PARATYPHOID FEVER

by

ALEXANDER HUTCHISON

Deputy Medical Officer of Health

Two outbreaks of paratyphoid fever in the city were interesting not so much because of the intensity of the disease, but for the number of temporary carriers who became infected from these cases.

In the first outbreak, which occurred early in September, there were two definite cases, and these two cases infected no fewer than nine other contacts. These contacts, although never sick, excreted the germ for varying periods, but all recovered without exhibiting any symptoms of the disease.

In the second outbreak a child who lived outside the city caused no fewer than eight persons to be classified as temporary carriers of the paratyphoid organism, although the eight cases exhibited no symptoms whatsoever. In fact it was almost incredible that some of these cases should have become infected, as in one instance the person who became infected only visited one of the other carriers for a few minutes, never even sat down in the home but still, on examination of the stools, these were found to be positive for paratyphoid B organisms. Fortunately none of these cases was ill and all made an uneventful recovery and caused no outbreak of the disease.

THE LEICESTER EPIDEMIC OF ANTERIOR POLIOMYELITIS

by

ALEXANDER HUTCHISON,

Deputy Medical Officer of Health

The first case occurred in the City on 2nd July. The patient, a boy aged two years, had been admitted to the City General Hospital with an undiagnosed pyrexia. He was finally diagnosed as a case of abortive poliomyelitis.

The number of cases occurring each week in the City rose sharply until the two weeks ending 16th August and 23rd August, when there were eleven definite cases each week. During the following three weeks there was an average of some six cases per week, but for the week ending 20th September this number rose sharply to twelve. From then onwards the epidemic declined and in the week ending 18th October no fresh cases were found in the City. Sporadic cases kept occurring until the week ending 27th December.

The epidemic did not attack any particular district at any definite time, but it is interesting to note that most cases were found in Ward 13, which is generally accepted to be the wealthiest ward in the city and where housing and sanitary conditions are very good. The following table shows the incidence and type of case which occurred in the sixteen wards in the city.

Ward	*With Paresis*	*Abortive*	*Total*
1	1	1	2
2	3	2	5
3	1	2	3
4	3	0	3
5	2	4	6
6	0	3	3
7	5	1	6
8	2	4	6
9	4	2	6
10	5	2	7
11	6	1	7
12	2	0	2
13	4	9	13
14	2	2	4
15	2	3	5
16	2	6	8
	44	42	86

The greatest number of cases was found in persons between the ages of 5 and 24. The oldest person attacked was a lady aged 53. The following table shows the number of cases occurring in the various age groups :

Age Group ..	1-2	3-4	5-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45
Number of Cases ..	7	8	29	18	14	8	2

Although there were 86 definite cases of poliomyelitis, fortunately only 44 developed paresis and the type of paresis which occurred is shown in the following table:

Left leg	11
Right leg	5
Both legs	3
Left arm	5
Right arm	3
Facial	4
Bulbar	3
Abdominal	1
Multiple paresis	9

The 1947 epidemic of poliomyelitis was the most severe which has ever occurred in the City. Previous to 1947 the highest number of cases which had occurred in any one year was 26. This was in 1938.

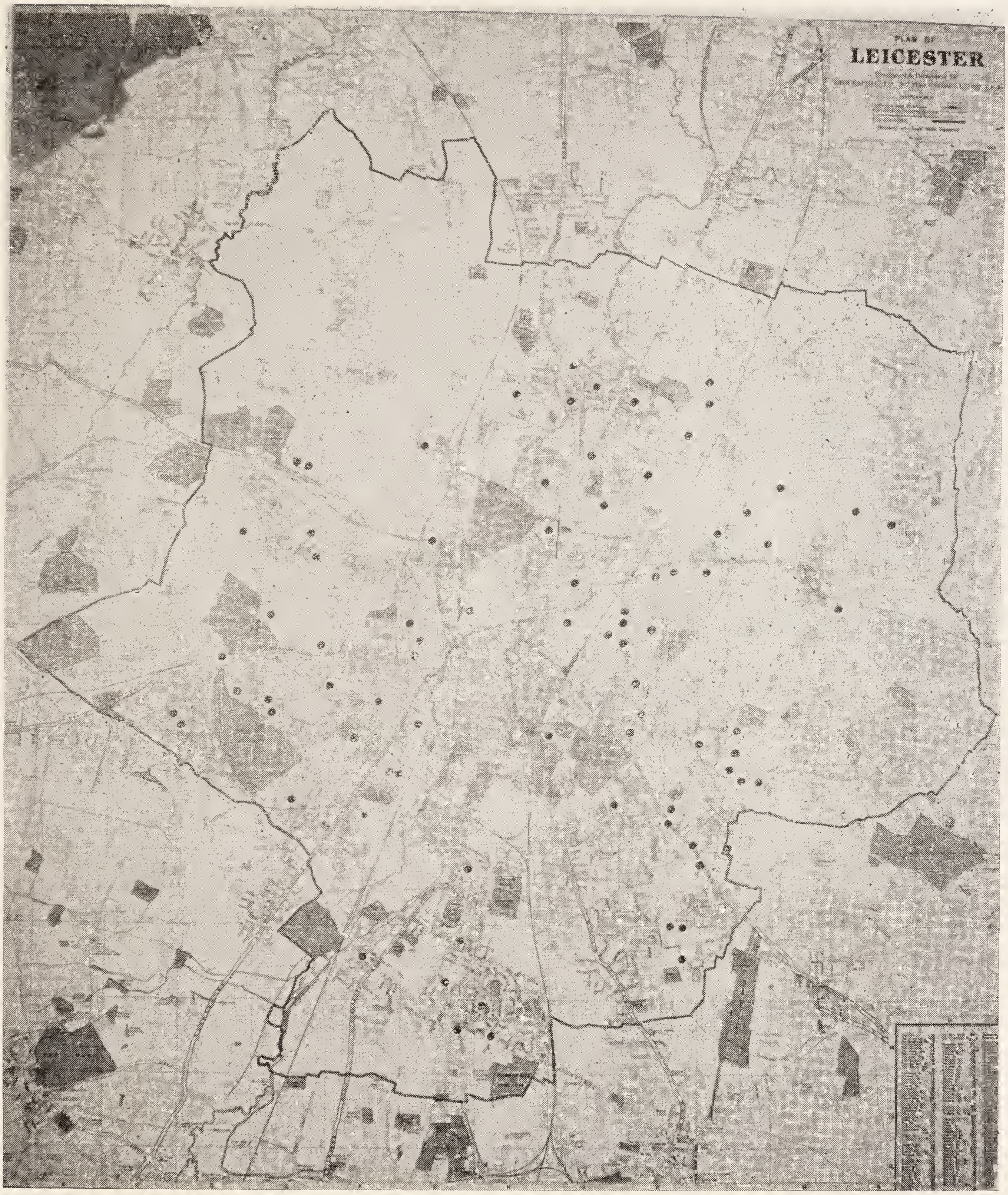
The spread of the infection has been attributed to many factors, but no definite vector has been found. It has been said that the number of cases of poliomyelitis increases when the weather is very dry and/or very warm. While 1947 was a dry year, it was not an exceptionally warm year, as is shown by the meteorological records for the City, but I do not place too much significance on either of these factors.

One significant fact about the outbreak was the number of abortive cases that were found. The diagnosis of "abortive poliomyelitis" was made on the history and on the pathological changes in the cerebro-spinal fluid. These changes in the cerebro-spinal fluid were variable, but usually there was an increase in the number of polymorphs to begin with and as the cell count decreased, the globulin content of the fluid increased.

There were cases where it was difficult to determine whether, or not, the patient was suffering from poliomyelitis or some form of benign lymphosytic meningitis, and it was only after very careful consideration of all the relevant facts that the diagnosis was made.

I cannot speak too highly of the skill of the general practitioners in the City; but for their care and vigilance it is more than probable that the outbreak would have assumed larger dimensions than it did.

Finally, I would just add one word of praise for the Press. They co-operated in every way and were more than helpful in conveying to the general public the precautionary measures which the Medical Officer of Health recommended should be instituted.



Map showing the location of the cases of Anterior Poliomyelitis during the 1947 epidemic

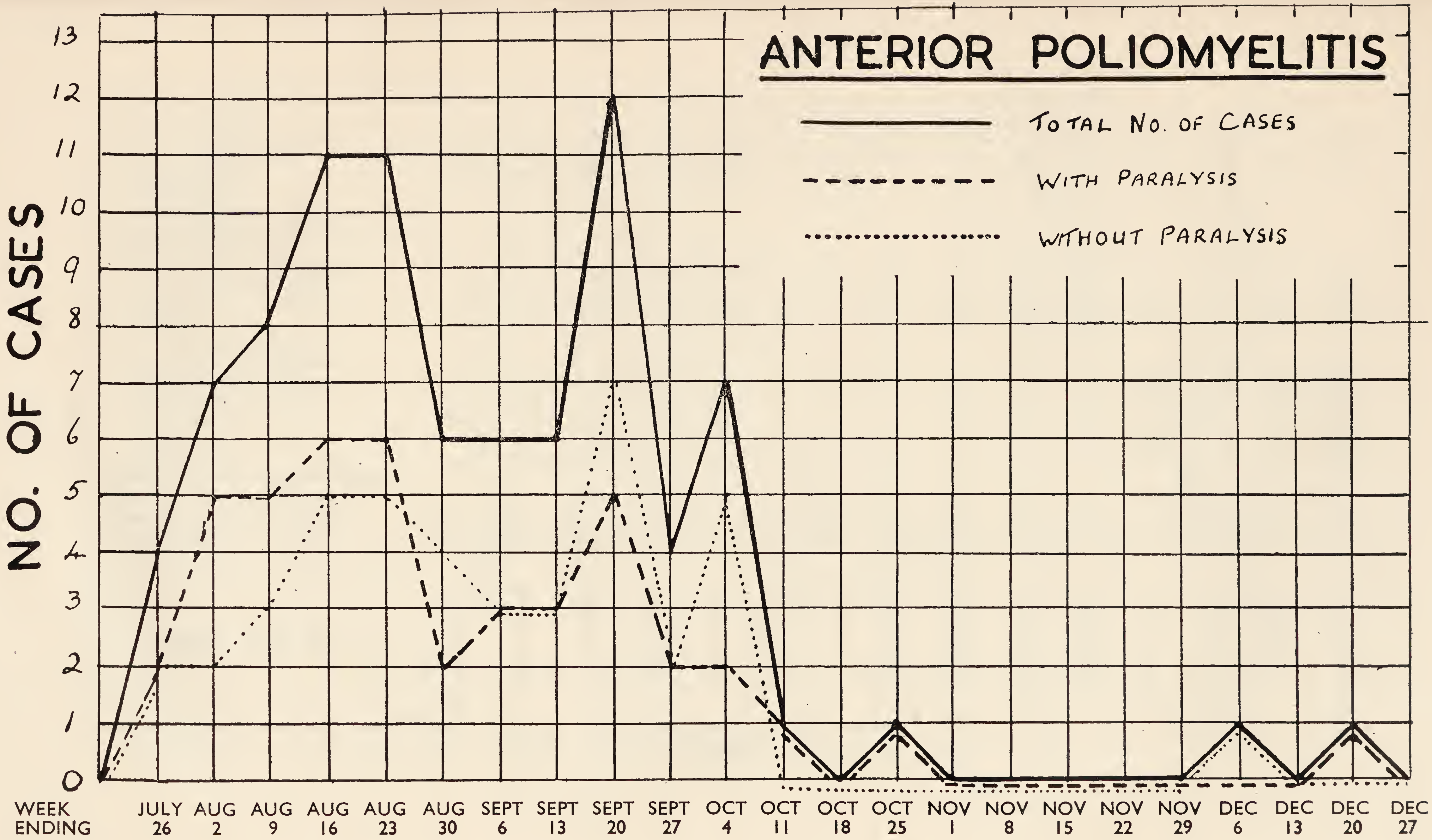

ANTERIOR POLIOMYELITIS
TOTAL No. OF CASES
WITH PARALYSIS
WITHOUT PARALYSIS
NO. OF CASES
13
12
11
10
9
8
7
6
5
4
3
2
1
0
WEEK ENDING
JULY 26
AUG 2
AUG 9
AUG 16
AUG 23
AUG 30
SEPT 6
SEPT 13
SEPT 20
SEPT 27
OCT 4
OCT 11
OCT 18
OCT 25
NOV 1
NOV 8
NOV 15
NOV 22
NOV 29
DEC 6
DEC 13
DEC 20
DEC 27

TABLE 3

SUMMARY OF STATISTICAL DATA GIVEN BY :	BIRMINGHAM	BRADFORD	BRISTOL	CARDIFF	COVENTRY	KINGSTON-UPON-HULL	LEEDS	LEICESTER	LIVERPOOL	MANCHESTER	NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE	NOTTINGHAM	PORTSMOUTH	STOKE-ON-TRENT	SUNDERLAND
Population (Registrar-General's estimate at mid-1947)	1,076,230	284,900	428,600	230,630	242,860	289,240	492,140	275,830	753,340	685,560	290,470	291,150	212,020	270,200	178,530
Birth Rate (per 1,000 population)	22.2	22.2	21.3	22.9	23.2	26.8	22.1	21.9	26.4	23.0	22.2	23.9	24.3	23.5	24.4
Death Rate (per 1,000 population)	11.1	14.7	11.9	13.2	9.9	12.3	13.8	12.2	13.5	13.8	12.9	12.3	13.0	12.1	13.2
Death Rate (per 1,000 population):															
Measles	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.01	0.04	0.01	0.03	0.03	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.04	0.04
Scarlet Fever	0.00	0.00	—	—	—	0.01	0.00	—	—	—	—	0.00	—	0.00	0.00
Whooping Cough	0.03	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.06	0.00	0.04	0.00	0.10	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.06
Diphtheria	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02
Typhoid and Paratyphoid	—	0.00	—	—	0.00	—	0.00	—	—	—	—	0.00	—	0.00	0.00
Diarrhoea (under 2 years) (per 1,000 births)	7.06	9.94	1.75	11.13	3.5	10.17	11.22	13.22	7.9	14.5	3.7	4.4	3.11	15.1	11.9
Influenza	0.08	0.08	0.10	0.07	0.04	0.04	0.09	0.03	0.05	0.05	0.07	0.04	0.05	0.07	0.13
Cancer	1.83	2.04	1.80	1.90	1.46	1.77	1.92	1.78	1.74	2.05	1.78	1.77	2.01	1.77	1.80
Tuberculosis—Pulmonary	0.64	0.41	0.56	0.70	0.67	0.64	0.62	0.67	0.79	0.66	0.87	0.65	0.64	0.53	0.60
Non-Pulmonary	0.05	0.09	0.08	0.10	0.08	0.13	0.08	0.07	0.11	0.09	0.14	0.11	0.09	0.08	0.14
Infantile Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births	41	59	29	54	45	52	51	47	69	59	44	50	33	61	60
Maternal Mortality Rate (per 1,000 total births:															
From—Sepsis	0.12	0.61	0.21	—	0.85	0.13	0.09	—	0.05	0.55	—	0.28	0.19	0.00	0.45
Other Causes	0.61	0.45	0.96	1.10	0.39	0.51	0.72	0.65	0.78	0.99	0.60	0.98	0.38	1.53	0.45
TOTAL	0.73	1.06	1.17	1.10	1.24	0.64	0.81	0.65	0.83	1.54	0.60	1.26	0.57	1.53	0.90

Section B

General Provision of Health Services of the Area

City Ambulance Service

The analysis of calls dealt with during the year is as follows (1946 figures are given in brackets):

Total number of calls:

	Year ending 31*st December*, 1947	
	06.00—18.00 *hours*	18.00—06.00 *hours*
City	10,407 (10,494)	3,154 (2,758)
County	1,249 (689)	264 (277)
	11,656 (11,183)	3,418 (3,035)

Journeys to accidents in factories	275 (229)
Journeys to accidents in streets	612 (565)
Journeys to sudden illness in streets.. ..	240 (276)
Journeys to D.O.A's. and suicides, etc. ..	152 (156)
Journeys to cases where services were NOT required	125 (90)
Journeys to maternity cases: to hospitals, etc.	1,518 (1,579)
Journeys to remove patients to and from hospitals, etc.	10,952(10,682)
	13,874(13,440)

Twelve hundred calls from midwives for the gas and air analgesia service were dealt with in addition to the above.

Chest Radiography Centre

Before submitting the report of Dr. J. M. Sheach, Medical Director to the unit, I wish to place on record my gratitude for the long continued courtesy extended to the department by Messrs. J. N. Corah and Sons in allowing us to have this unit at St. Margaret's works rent free.

REPORT ON THE CHEST RADIOGRAPHY CENTRE FOR 1947

by

J. M. SHEACH, M.B., Ch.B. (Aber.)

I have much pleasure in submitting the Annual Report of the Mass Miniature Radiography Unit for 1947.

The total number of people X-rayed at the Unit showed an increase over the previous years, in spite of the vicissitudes of the first three months. During this period the Medical Director and technical staff attended the Ministry of Health course from the 20th January to the 14th February, and on their return the fuel crisis was at its height and the work of the Unit was seriously curtailed. It was not until the 28th March, following a further set-back owing to a breakdown of the Set, that the Unit settled down to a normal routine.

During July and August the Unit was thrown open to the general public, preceded by an intensive propaganda campaign. I would like to take this opportunity of thanking many people who helped in this effort, especially Marks and Spencer Ltd., the British Home Stores Ltd., and H. A. Browett and Co., Granby Street, who very kindly allowed us window space to show photographs and films, also the City Transport Committee, Post Offices and all shops who put up posters for us during the period.

The most popular times were definitely the evening "sessions," and we usually found a queue awaiting admission at 6 p.m.—our average being 150 people during each two-hour session. The total number of people X-rayed during this "open" period was 3,945—1,681 men and 2,265 women.

Following this period for the general public, the Unit returned to its normal routine and we commenced the second survey of factory workers—as in the first instance, Corah's was the first firm asked to come into the scheme. We received the maximum co-operation from the management, but the percentage rate of volunteers dropped—this has been noted in other Cities and is apparently a progressive decrease with each renewed survey.

On the 16th October the Unit moved to the British United Shoe Machinery Co. Ltd., to X-ray the personnel of this large factory. A very intensive propaganda campaign had been carried out prior to the arrival of the Unit, but in spite of this, there was a 10 per cent. decrease in the volunteer rate. While stationed at the B.U.S.M. Co. we X-rayed personnel from two neighbouring firms, and I wish to thank the directors of the company for allowing us this privilege.

The Unit returned to St. Margaret's works on the 20th November, and the remaining weeks of the year were spent X-raying schoolchildren and small factories in the immediate vicinity.

Staff Changes

25th March : Mr. J. Hunt joined the Unit as an Assistant Radiographer.

11th October : Miss M. Cocking, Junior Clerk, left the Unit.

10th November : Miss A. Waddington joined the Unit as Junior Clerk.

1st December : Mrs. M. E. Ogg joined the Unit as Doctor's Clerk.

I wish to thank the staff of the Unit for their help and co-operation during the year, but especially during the sessions in July and August when work in the evenings meant a general re-arrangement of working hours and giving up of summer evenings to work indoors.

J. M. SHEACH,
Medical Director.

CHEST RADIOGRAPHY CENTRE

ANNUAL REPORT, 1947

Total Numbers X-Rayed—Males .. 12,663
Females .. 12,274

AGE GROUPS

Ministry of Health Occupational Code	14-24 years		25-34 years		35-44 years		45 years and over		TOTALS	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2.	2	4	10	1	11	1	8	1	31	7
3.	21	—	4	—	4	—	4	—	33	—
4.	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
5.	2	7	3	5	5	3	2	1	12	16
6.	16	22	20	8	30	2	39	5	105	37
7. Metal Workers	653	63	923	79	637	35	678	26	2,891	203
8.	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
9. Electrical Workers	65	8	53	8	39	9	22	—	179	25
10.	48	24	75	26	35	17	18	2	176	69
11.	9	—	34	6	47	6	48	2	138	14
12. Textile Workers	61	190	129	55	165	114	115	69	470	428
13. Textile Workers	331	2,129	528	692	530	646	738	541	2,127	4,008
14.	24	25	43	9	32	10	30	8	129	52
15.	95	1	101	3	80	—	95	1	371	5

CHEST RADIOGRAPHY CENTRE, Annual Report, 1947—continued

Ministry of Health Occupational Code	14-24 years Male	14-24 years Female	25-34 years Male	25-34 years Female	35-44 years Male	35-44 years Female	45 years and over Male	45 years and over Female	TOTALS Male	TOTALS Female
16.	12	36	22	8	15	7	17	15	66	66
17.	57	41	90	18	60	15	53	11	260	85
18.	31	—	32	—	31	—	29	—	123	—
19.	18	—	18	—	22	—	18	—	76	—
20.	11	10	15	3	9	3	21	—	56	16
21.	3	10	4	9	3	1	5	3	15	23
22. Transport	44	52	107	15	102	7	106	2	359	76
23. Finance	51	335	136	109	119	98	119	73	425	615
24.	12	3	15	5	11	2	10	2	48	12
25. Professional ..	205	335	119	44	51	25	17	15	392	419
26.	11	3	9	—	7	1	3	1	30	5
27. Personal Service ..	6	85	9	69	23	90	37	95	75	339
28. Clerks, Typists ..	184	1,119	305	381	217	218	234	96	940	1,814
29. Warehousemen ..	72	70	120	47	144	44	154	38	490	199
30.	4	—	2	—	9	—	23	—	38	—
31. Undefined	53	132	38	368	45	360	160	526	296	1,386
32. Schoolchildren ..	2,310	2,355	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,310	2,355
	4,411	7,059	2,965	1,968	2,483	1,714	2,804	1,533	12,663	12,274

MALES

CASES SUFFERING FROM ACTIVE TUBERCULOSIS

Occupational Code	14-24 years		25-34 years		35-44 years		45 years and over		TOTALS		%
	X-rayed	T.B.	X-rayed	T.B.	X-rayed	T.B.	X-rayed	T.B.	X-rayed	T.B.	
2...	2	–	10	1	11	–	8	–	31	1	3.22
7...	653	4	923	2	637	–	678	1	2,891	7	.24
9...	65	–	53	–	39	–	22	2	179	2	1.11
11...	9	–	34	–	47	1	48	–	138	1	.72
12...	61	–	129	1	165	–	115	–	470	1	.21
13...	331	1	528	2	530	3	738	4	2,127	10	.47
14...	24	–	43	–	32	–	30	1	129	1	.77
15...	95	–	101	–	80	–	95	2	371	2	.54
17...	57	–	90	–	60	1	53	–	260	1	.38
18...	31	–	32	–	31	–	29	1	123	1	.81
19...	18	1	18	–	22	–	18	–	76	1	1.31
20...	11	–	15	–	9	–	21	1	56	1	1.8
22...	44	1	107	1	102	1	106	1	359	4	1.11
23...	51	–	136	1	119	–	119	–	425	1	.23
27...	6	–	9	–	23	–	37	1	75	1	1.33
28...	184	3	305	–	217	–	234	3	940	6	.63
29...	72	–	120	2	144	1	154	1	490	4	.81
31...	53	–	38	–	45	1	160	–	296	1	.34
32...	2,310	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	2,310	5	.21
All others	334	–	274	–	170	–	139	–	917	–	—
	4,411	15	2,965	10	2,483	8	2,804	18	12,663	51	.4

FEMALES

CASES SUFFERING FROM ACTIVE TUBERCULOSIS

Occupational Code	14-24 years		25-34 years		35-44 years		45 years and over		TOTALS		%
	X-rayed	T.B.	X-rayed	T.B.	X-rayed	T.B.	X-rayed	T.B.	X-rayed	T.B.	
9...	8	–	8	1	9	–	–	–	25	1	4
13...	2,129	14	692	3	646	1	541	–	4,008	18	.45
22...	52	1	15	–	7	–	2	–	76	1	1.31
23...	335	2	109	–	98	–	73	–	615	2	.32
25...	335	2	44	–	25	–	15	–	419	2	.47
27...	85	2	69	–	90	–	95	–	339	2	.59
28...	1,119	7	381	–	218	–	96	–	1,814	7	.38
31...	132	2	368	1	360	4	526	1	1,386	8	.57
32...	2,355	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	2,355	5	.21
All others	509	–	282	–	261	–	185	–	1,237	–	—
	7,059	35	1,968	5	1,714	5	1,533	1	12,274	46	.37

CASES SUFFERING FROM ACTIVE TUBERCULOSIS—continued

SPUTUM OR LAR. SWAB.	No.	%
M. Tuberculosis + ...	36	37.11
M. ,, —	8	8.24
No. sputum or swab.	51	52.57
Refused investigation	2	2.06
Pleural effusion	3	—

Classification of Disease	14—24 years M.	F.	25—35 years M.	F.	35—44 years M.	F.	45 years and over M.	F.
Active primary . .	3	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
Active post primary unilat.	9	22	4	–	2	2	9	–
Active post primary bilat.	3	11	6	5	6	3	9	1

CASES SUFFERING FROM NEOPLASM

Disease	Male	Female
Bronchial Carcinoma	4	–
Lympho-Sarcoma	1	–
Haemangioma	1	–
Tuberculoma	1	–
Multiple Secondary Carcinomata . .	1	–
Indefinite—refused investigation . .	1	–
Sarcoidosis	–	2

CONGENITAL CARDIAC DISEASE

	14—24 years	25—34 years	35—44 years	45 years and over	Total
Male	1	1	–	–	2
Female	4	1	–	–	5

ACQUIRED CARDIAC DISEASE

Disease	Sex	14–24 years	25–34 years	35–44 years	45 yrs. and over	Total
Hypertension	M	–	–	1	9	10
	F	–	–	1	12	13
Aortic Aneurysm	M	–	–	–	2	2
Aortitis	M	–	–	–	1	1
Congestive Heart Failure ..	F	–	–	–	1	1
Auricular Fibrillation ..	M	–	–	–	1	1
Calcified Pericardium ..	F	–	–	–	1	1
Valvular disease of the heart, Rheumatic	M	1	4	2	3	10
	F	6	2	3	1	12
Ditto No history of Rheumatism	M	3	3	–	–	6
	F	–	2	1	4	7
Tachycardia	M	–	–	1	–	1

ACTIVE TUBERCULOSIS IN LEADING INDUSTRIES

1.—Boot and Shoe

Occupation	Sex	14–24 years		25–34 years		35–44 years		45 years and over		TOTALS	
		X-rayed	T.B.	X-rayed	T.B.	X-rayed	T.B.	X-rayed	T.B.	X-rayed	T.B.
Administration	M	8	–	15	–	23	–	21	1	67	1
	F	95	–	16	–	16	–	9	–	136	–
Clicking	M	71	–	69	1	72	–	131	1	343	2
	F	4	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	7	–
Closing	M	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	2	–
	F	195	–	88	–	93	–	87	–	463	–
Rough Stuff	M	28	–	32	–	32	1	53	–	145	1
	F	1	–	–	–	3	–	1	–	5	–
Lasting	M	64	1	99	–	104	1	143	1	410	3
	F	1	–	–	–	2	–	1	–	4	–
Finishing	M	22	–	51	–	69	–	110	–	252	–
	F	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
Shoe Room	M	–	–	1	–	2	–	5	–	8	–
	F	45	–	27	–	34	–	45	–	151	–
Miscellaneous..	M	15	–	23	1	23	–	33	–	94	1
	F	7	–	2	–	2	1	5	–	16	1
Totals	M	208	1	290	2	327	2	496	3	1,321	8
	F	349	–	133	–	150	1	151	–	783	1
Follow-up cases, reclassified ..	M		–		–		1		1		2
	F		1		–		–		–		1
Grand Totals		557	2	423	2	477	3	647	4	2,104	12 =.57%

ACTIVE TUBERCULOSIS IN LEADING INDUSTRIES—continued

2.—Hosiery

Occupation	Sex	14–24 years X-rayed	14–24 years T.B.	25–34 years X-rayed	25–34 years T.B.	35–44 years X-rayed	35–44 years T.B.	45 years and over X-rayed	45 years and over T.B.	TOTALS X-rayed	TOTALS T.B.
Cutting	M	3	–	5	–	4	–	8	–	20	–
	F	157	1	65	–	59	–	36	–	317	1
Seaming	M	2	–	–	–	5	–	3	–	10	–
	F	361	2	111	–	119	–	79	–	670	2
Machinists	M	6	–	7	1	7	–	2	–	22	1
	F	600	2	119	1	112	–	71	–	902	3
Making-up	M	4	–	21	1	12	–	10	–	47	1
	F	55	2	13	–	35	–	27	–	130	2
Finishing	M	20	–	35	–	46	–	44	–	145	–
	F	203	2	89	1	105	–	85	–	482	3
Knitting Machines	M	25	–	96	–	135	–	88	–	344	–
	F	90	–	33	–	42	–	35	–	200	–
Miscellaneous..	M	71	1	60	–	48	–	78	–	257	1
	F	78	1	28	1	25	–	31	–	162	2
Printing and Boxing	M	4	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	6	–
	F	11	–	7	–	6	–	4	–	28	–
Administration	M	13	–	57	–	56	–	54	1	180	1
	F	192	1	60	–	46	–	16	–	314	1
Warehouse	M	28	–	43	–	43	–	65	1	179	1
	F	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Totals	M	176	1	325	2	357	–	352	2	1,210	5
	F	1,747	11	525	3	549	–	384	–	3,205	14
Grand Totals		1,923	12	850	5	906	–	736	2	4,415	19 =.43%

ACTIVE TUBERCULOSIS IN LEADING INDUSTRIES
3.—Engineering

Occupation	Sex	14–24 years		25–34 years		35–44 years		45 years and over		TOTALS	
		X-rayed	T.B.	X-rayed	T.B.	X-rayed	T.B.	X-rayed	T.B.	X-rayed	T.B.
Fitters and Assemblers	M	237	1	390	1	201	–	229	1	1,057	3
	F	22	–	26	–	22	–	–	–	70	–
Foundrymen	M	10	–	15	–	14	–	22	–	61	–
Patternmakers and Woodworkers	M	47	1	33	–	25	–	26	–	131	1
Machine Shop	M	–	–	–	–	91	–	134	–	225	–
	F	21	–	42	–	14	–	2	–	79	–
Blacksmiths	M	–	–	–	–	1	–	4	–	5	–
Miscellaneous	M	85	–	190	–	143	–	149	1	567	1
	F	14	–	15	–	5	–	38	–	72	–
Administration	M	76	3	193	–	161	–	193	–	623	3
	F	240	1	105	–	39	–	22	–	406	1
Mechanics	M	106	–	114	–	73	–	42	–	335	–
Electricians	M	43	–	27	–	27	–	12	2	109	2
	F	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
Engineers		81	–	126	1	–	–	–	–	207	1
Foundry	F	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	–
Totals	M	685	5	1,088	2	736	–	811	4	3,320	11
	F	298	1	189	–	80	–	63	–	630	1
Follow-ups reclassified	M	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1
	F	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1
Grand Totals		983	6	1,277	3	816	1	874	4	3,950	14 =.35%

Section C

Sanitary Circumstances of the Area

Water Supplies

I am indebted to the courtesy of the Water Engineer and Manager (Mr. T. S. Griffin, M.INST.C.E.) for the following report:

(i) The water supply in the statutory area of the Leicester City Corporation has been satisfactory during the year 1947, both as regards (*a*) quality, (*b*) quantity.

(ii) The following are the number of samples from Local Reservoirs, submitted for bacteriological examination and chemical analysis to the City Analyst during 1947.

CROPSTON RESERVOIR:

Bacteriological	1 sample of raw water.
	9 samples of filtered water.
	12 samples of chloraminated water
Chemical	1 sample of raw water
	4 samples of filtered water
	4 samples of chloraminated water

SWITHLAND RESERVOIR:

Bacteriological	1 sample of raw water
	8 samples of filtered water
	10 samples of chloraminated water
Chemical	12 samples of filtered water
	2 samples of chloraminated water

THORNTON RESERVOIR:

Bacteriological	2 samples of raw water
	15 samples of filtered water
	15 samples of chloraminated water
Chemical	3 samples of raw water
	2 samples of filtered water
	2 samples of chloraminated water

In addition to the above analyses of local waters, the following analyses of Derwent water have also been made by the City Analyst:

DERWENT WATER:

Chemical	4 samples of filtered and chloraminated water

All the chloraminated samples were passed as satisfactory and the filtered samples were approved, subject to adequate chloramination.

Apart from the above, regular samples of water for both chemical and bacteriological examinations have been taken at random from various points within the area, both by officers of the Health Department and the Water Department. All samples have been passed as satisfactory for drinking purposes.

During the month of August, due to Algal growth in the Cropston Reservoir, several complaints were received by the Water Engineer of an unpleasant taste in the water from this source. The reservoir was taken out of supply for a period of eighteen days, during which time emergency apparatus was designed and installed by the Water Engineer to inject Activated Carbon into the reservoir water before it entered the Filter Beds. This action removed the unpleasant taste and was continued for a period of sixty days.

The Raw Water from the Derwent Valley, being a soft moorland water, is liable to be plumbo-solvent, and corrective treatment by the continuous addition of lime has always been carried out by the Derwent Valley Water Board in fulfilment of its obligation under Section 58 of the Derwent Valley Water Act of 1899. Similar treatment has also been carried out by the Leicester Corporation at Hallgates Filters. Owing to the severe weather conditions during the early months of 1947, the Derwent Valley Water Board were unable to obtain deliveries of lime and, consequently, the pH of the incoming water fell below the safety limit. Emergency action was immediately taken at the Hallgates Filter Station by the Water Engineer to inject sufficient lime to counteract plumbo-solvency. This action was completely successful, no reports being received of any ill-effects due to lead.

Any suspected form of contamination has been investigated by the City Analyst and the necessary action taken by the Water Engineer.

The number of houses in the Authorised Area of the Leicester Corporation with a piped water supply is approximately 113,580. Of this number, approximately :

(*a*) 111,580 are supplied direct to the house.
(*b*) 2,000 are supplied by taps in yards, etc.

The population supplied at the present time is estimated to be 391,000 and apportioning this figure between the number of houses supplied direct and from taps in yards, it may be estimated that approximately 384,000 persons receive a supply direct to the house and 7,000 people receive a supply from taps in yards.

No standpipes are allowed in the Water Area of the Corporation.

Section D

Housing

In my last Annual Report, I wrote this sentence : " We want new houses, not in ones and twos, but in their thousands, so urgently that we are inclined to be a little critical of the slowness in which this clamant need is being answered."

Although the figures for houses built in 1947 show a considerable improvement, how slowly, how painfully slowly, is the demand being overtaken ! Almost every post brings instances of family life being upset and in jeopardy because of the lack of suitable accommodation. This state of affairs is probably the most important internal problem with which our country is faced.

Slum clearance is completely at a standstill; people are still living in houses condemned in 1939, with all the added years of deterioration, and in the meantime from 2,500 to 3,000 marriages take place each year and a new venture starts on its way to face the risk of shipwreck through the absence of a real home.

I am glad, therefore, to record the substantial increase in the number of houses built in Leicester in 1947 :

By Private Enterprise	318	(177)
By the Corporation (New Parks) ..	940	(66)
	1,258	(243)

In addition the Housing Department erected 293 (252) temporary dwellings :

Hinckley Road	61
New Parks Estate	100
Wicklow Drive	132
	293

TABLE 4.

HOUSING STATISTICS

For year ended 31st December, 1947

1.—Unfit Dwelling Houses—Inspection

(1) (a) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	8107
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	9082
(2) (a) Number of dwelling houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	562
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	1355
(3) Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	6
(4) Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-heading) found to be not in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	3662

2.—Remedy of Defects without Service of Formal Notices

Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by Local Authority or their officers	1858

3.—Action under Statutory Powers

A—*Proceedings under Sections* 9, 10 *and* 16 *of the Housing Act*, 1936:	
(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	8
(2) Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:	
(a) By owners	5
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	—
B—*Proceedings under Public Health Acts:*	
(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	14
(2) Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:	
(a) By owners	3
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	9
C—*Proceedings under Sections* 11 *and* 13 *of the Housing Act*, 1936:	
(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	15
(2) Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	4
D—*Proceedings under Section* 12 *of the Housing Act*, 1936:	
(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	Nil
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	Nil

APPENDIX I.

REPORT ON THE TUBERCULOSIS DISPENSARY FOR 1947

by

A. SCOTT, M.A., B.S.C, M.B., CH.B.

FOREWORD BY THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

I have commented elsewhere in this Report on the effect of the National Health Service Act on the administration of Tuberculosis and it is indeed unfortunate, as Dr. Scott says, that in his last report under the old order, he has to report a relatively bad year.

Both notifications and deaths show an unwelcome and substantial increase. The picture drawn by Dr. Scott in his last few remarks is worthy of the most serious consideration. It is a not unexpected result of war and a coincident nursing shortage, but what can be done ?

That there is ample scope for the care and aftercare organisation to be built up under Section 28 of the Act is very obvious. The task is very difficult but the need must be met.

REPORT ON
THE TUBERCULOSIS DISPENSARY
FOR 1947

by

A. SCOTT, M.A., B.SC., M.B., CH.B.

Premises: No change.

Staff

Nurse Neill resigned; Nurse L. M. Warden appointed (part-time).

Number of Cases of Tuberculosis in the City (31st Dec., 1947)

PULMONARY		NON-PULMONARY		TOTAL CASES
Males	Females	Males	Females	
981	823	205	205	2,214

New Cases notified during 1947

Five hundred and twenty-six new cases of Tuberculosis were notified in 1947, as compared with 495 in 1946—a total increase of 31. The pulmonary cases increased by 18 (458, as compared with 440), the non-pulmonary increased by 13 (68, as compared with 55). Included in the 526 cases are 29 men who have been discharged from the services on account of tuberculosis (26 pulmonary and 3 non-pulmonary).

The following table gives the number of new cases since 1919 :

1919	..	Pulmonary,	658;	Non-pulmonary,	47;	Total,	705
1920	..	,,	572;	,,	59;	,,	631
1921	..	,,	497;	,,	105;	,,	602
1922	..	,,	566;	,,	43;	,,	609
1923	..	,,	692;	,,	71;	,,	763
1924	..	,,	725;	,,	65;	,,	790
1925	..	,,	606;	,,	77;	,,	683
1926	..	,,	650;	,,	77;	,,	727
1927	..	,,	700;	,,	80;	,,	780
1928	..	,,	668;	,,	117;	,,	785
1929	..	,,	657;	,,	77;	,,	734
1930	..	,,	582;	,,	66;	,,	648
1931	..	,,	511;	,,	61;	,,	572
1932	..	,,	442;	,,	69;	,,	511
1933	..	,,	438;	,,	74;	,,	512
1934	..	,,	331;	,,	72;	,,	403

1935* ..	Pulmonary, 460;	Non-pulmonary, 100;	Total, 560
1936 ..	,, 355;	,, 79;	,, 434
1937 ..	,, 345;	,, 88;	,, 433
1938 ..	,, 310;	,, 84;	,, 394
1939 ..	,, 299;	,, 84;	,, 383
1940 ..	,, 343;	,, 101;	,, 444
1941 ..	,, 390;	,, 75;	,, 465
1942 ..	,, 365;	,, 85;	,, 450
1943 ..	,, 359;	,, 93;	,, 452
1944 ..	,, 392;	,, 52;	,, 444
1945 ..	,, 355;	,, 60;	,, 415
1946 ..	,, 440;	,, 55;	,, 495
1947 ..	,, 458;	,, 68;	,, 526

*City Boundary extended and population increased by 20,000. The figure given for 1935 included 139 pulmonary and 23 non-pulmonary taken over from the County.

The following table gives the sex and age periods of those notified during 1947 :

Age Periods	0-1	1-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-25	25-35	35-45	45-55	55-65	65 & up	Total
Pulmonary												
Males ..	1	11	12	10	29	37	47	33	35	25	10	250
Females ..	—	6	15	10	39	42	38	24	17	11	6	208
Non-Pulmonary												
Males ..	2	4	5	4	2	3	1	5	3	—	—	29
Females ..	2	3	3	1	7	7	10	3	2	—	1	39

The following table gives the number of young adults notified in the age periods 15-19 and 20-24 during the past six years :

	Pulmonary Tuberculosis in Young Adults (Notifications) (15-24) during the past 6 years											
	1942		1943		1944		1945		1946		1947	
Ages :	15-19	20-24	15-19	20-24	15-19	20-24	15-19	20-24	15-19	20-24	15-19	20-24
Males ..	31	24	15	23	12	35	11	28	21	44	29	37
Females ..	29	37	28	32	32	36	27	38	32	33	39	42
Total ..	60	61	43	55	44	71	38	66	53	77	68	79
Total both sexes ..	121		98		115		104		130		147	

This table shows for the year 1947 there has been an increase of 17 young adults notified, as compared with 1946, and is 43 more than in 1945.

DEATHS Deaths due to Pulmonary Tuberculosis 186
Deaths due to Non-pulmonary Tuberculosis .. 21

The pulmonary deaths (186) are 24 more than in 1946. The non-pulmonary deaths (21) are five less than in 1946.

Place of Death

City General Hospital	16
Groby Road Sanatorium	60
Other Institutions	8
In patients' own homes	123
	207

Number of Deaths from Tuberculous Diseases in Leicester in past years

Year (1)	Phthisis		Other Tuberculous Diseases		Total Tuberculous Deaths	
	Deaths (2)	Rate per 100,000 Population (3)	Deaths (4)	Rate per 100,000 Population (5)	Deaths (6)	Rate per 100,000 Population (7)
1934	223	92	19	8	242	100
1935	234	91	18	7	252	98
1936	202	77	28	11	230	88
1937	216	82	35	13	251	95
1938	174	66	21	8	195	74
1939	183	70	25	9	208	79
1940	200	77	34	13	234	90
1941	197	74	39	15	236	89
1942	166	64	37	14	203	78
1943	179	70	27	11	206	81
1944	175	68	20	8	195	76
1945	153	60	30	12	183	71
1946	162	60	26	10	188	70
1947	186	67	21	8	207	75

The following Tables give the Age, Sex Distribution and Occupations of those dying from Pulmonary Tuberculosis during 1947 :

Age and Sex Distribution of Deaths from Phthisis in 1947

Age Period	Males	Females	Total
0—1	1	—	1
2—4	1	1	2
5—9	—	—	—
10—14	1	—	1
15—19	3	6	9
20—24	4	15	19
25—34	17	17	34
35—44	21	10	31
45—54	25	17	42
55—64	20	14	34
65 and upwards	11	2	13
All ages	104	82	186

Occupations of Persons Dying from Phthisis in 1947

	M.	F.		M.	F.
SHOE TRADE :					
Finishers	3	—	Porters	5	—
Machinists	—	2	Warehousemen	3	—
Clickers	4	—	Butchers	1	—
Rivetters	1	—	Joiners	1	—
Various	6	—	Various	37	5
Total in Shoes	14	2	Occupations not stated (includes Married Women, Widows, Children and Persons of no occupation)	6	59
*Hosiery Trades	5	9	Grand Total	104	82
Labourers	6	—			
Clerks	2	3			
Tailoring Trade	2	3			
Vanmen	5	—			
Printers	4	1			
Painters	3	—			
Engineers	10	—			

*A large number of married women are engaged in the Hosiery Trade, but these are not included, for in the case of deaths of married women and widows, only the husband's occupation is registered.

ANALYSIS OF DEATHS

Pulmonary Cases having had Institutional Treatment

Stage when first examined		Died within one month of notification	Within two months	Within three months	Within six months	Within twelve months	Within 18 months	Within two years	Within three years	Lived three years or over
T.B. — ve cases	13	—	2	—	—	1	1	2	1	6
T.B. + ve Stage 1	43	1	1	—	—	6	3	4	5	23
T.B. + ve Stage 2	51	1	2	2	4	4	2	3	8	25
T.B. + ve Stage 3	20	—	—	2	5	5	2	2	2	2
Total	127	2	5	4	9	16	8	11	16	56

Of the total 127 recorded in this table, 117 were treated at the Groby Road Sanatorium, 8 were treated at the City General Hospital and 2 were treated at both Groby Road Sanatorium and City General Hospital.

Pulmonary Cases not having had Institutional Treatment

Stage when first examined		Died within one month of notification	Within two months	Within three months	Within six months	Within twelve months	Within 18 months	Within two years	Within three years	Lived three years or over
T.B. – ve cases ..	6	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	3
T.B. + ve Stage 1 ..	8	—	2	—	3	—	—	—	1	2
T.B. + ve Stage 2 ..	13	—	1	2	2	—	—	1	1	6
T.B. + ve Stage 3 ..	6	1	—	2	1	—	—	1	—	1
Total	33	1	3	4	7	1	—	2	3	12

Pulmonary Cases not Examined at or in Connection with the Dispensary

TOTAL	Died within one month of notification	Within two months	Within three months	Within six months	Within twelve months	Within eighteen months	Within two years	Within three years	Lived three or over
8	4	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	—

These tables account for 168 deaths. In addition, there were eighteen deaths of patients who had never been notified as suffering from Tuberculosis. This gives a total of 186 Pulmonary Deaths.

Deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis in Children (0-14) during the past six years

	1942			1943			1944			1945			1946			1947		
Ages	–4	–9	–14	–4	–9	–14	–4	–9	–14	–4	–9	–14	–4	–9	–14	–4	–9	–14
Males	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	1
Females	–	–	1	3	–	–	2	–	1	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	–	–
Total	1	–	2	4	–	–	2	–	2	1	–	–	1	1	1	3	–	1
Total each year ..	3			4			4			1			3			4		

Three deaths of children under five years of age, two males and one female, from Pulmonary Tuberculosis have occurred during 1947.

Deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis in Young Adults (15-24) during the past six years

Ages	1942		1943		1944		1945		1946		1947	
	15-19	20-24	15-19	20-24	15-19	20-24	15-19	20-24	15-19	20-24	15-19	20-24
Males ..	6	5	4	6	2	7	1	8	3	7	3	4
Females ..	11	15	3	11	5	11	6	13	2	10	6	15
Total ..	17	20	7	17	7	18	7	21	5	17	9	19
Total ..	37		24		25		28		22		28	

There has been an increase of six in the deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis in young adults in 1947 as compared with 1946.

Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis Deaths

Skin	Bones & Joints	Glands	Renal	Abdominal	Meninges	Miliary	Total
1	—	—	3	2	4	11	21

Of the 21 non-pulmonary deaths eleven are known to have been in contact with one or more persons suffering from Pulmonary Tuberculosis. Miliary Tuberculosis is responsible for the greatest proportion of these deaths.

Deaths from Tuberculous Meningitis in Children (0-14) during the past six years

	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947
Males	6	2	4	3	7	1
Females ..	5	3	4	8	3	1
Total	11	5	8	11	10	2

Two deaths of children occurred from Meningitis, which is eight less than in 1946.

Recovered Cases

During the past year the names of 121 patients were removed from the register as having " recovered." Of these, 62 were pulmonary and 59 non-pulmonary. Of the pulmonary cases, 23 had at one time been open positive sputum cases.

Analysis of Cases on Dispensary Register

DIAGNOSIS	Pulmonary				Non-Pulmonary				Total				Gr'd T'ls.
	Adults		Children		Adults		Children		Adults		Children		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
A. New Cases examined during the year excluding contacts :													
(*a*) Definitely Tuberculous . .	168	136	21	23	6	12	9	7	174	148	30	30	382
(*b*) Diagnosis not completed . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	139	123	80	50	392
(*c*) Non - Tuberculous	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	168	280	53	75	576
B. Contacts examined during the year :													
(*a*) Definitely Tuberculous . .	2	5	6	2	—	—	—	—	2	5	6	2	15
(*b*) Diagnosis not completed . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	8	5	18
(*c*) Non - Tuberculous	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	83	194	179	180	636
C. Cases written off Dispensary Register :													
(*a*) Recovered . .	41	17	1	3	17	27	5	10	58	44	6	13	121
(*b*) Non - Tuberculous	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	286	498	259	273	1316
D. Number of cases on Dispensary Register on December 31st:													
(*a*) Definitely Tuberculous . .	844	692	70	57	116	118	46	34	960	810	116	91	1977
(*b*) Diagnosis not completed . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	141	126	88	55	410

1. Number of cases on Dispensary Register on January 1st, 1947	2,089	2. Number of cases transferred from other areas and cases returned after discharge	37
3. Number of cases transferred to other areas, cases not desiring further assistance under the scheme, and cases " lost sight of "	139	4. Cases written off during the year as dead (all causes)	182
5. Number of attendances at the Dispensary	9,788	6. Number of Insured Persons under Domiciliary treatment on December 31st	71
7. Number of consultations with medical practitioners (a) Personal . . . . (b) Other	 73 1,277	8. Number of visits by the Tuberculosis Officers to homes of patients for the purpose of examination . .	378
9. Number of visits by Nurses to homes for Dispensary purposes . .	5,449	10. Number of : (a) Bacteriological examinations . . . . (b) X-ray examinations made in connection with Dispensary work	 1,289 4,296
11. Number of " recovered " cases restored to the Dispensary Register . .	—	12. Number of " T.B. plus " cases on Dispensary Register on December 31st . .	831

Visits

Visits paid by Tuberculosis Officers for purpose of examination	378
Ditto Dispensary Nurses	5,449
Ditto District Nurses	4,094

Additional Nourishment

Free milk—generally one pint daily—has been granted to necessitous patients whose income falls below a certain scale. During the year, four patients were assisted in this way, at a total cost of £11 2s. 0½d.

Certificates were granted to a large number of cases with active Tuberculosis in order to enable them to obtain an additional allowance of milk for which they were able to pay.

Tuberculosis Allowances

304 cases received grants under the Government Scheme during the year 1947, at a cost of £9,815.

127 cases received assistance under the Local Scheme during the year 1947, at a cost of £5,764.

Tuberculosis Dispensary as the "Centre for Diagnosis"

Notes from 95 doctors requesting an opinion on 1,154 patients were dealt with during the past twelve months. In addition, many patients, not under medical attention, called on their own initiative desiring to know whether they had consumption.

Clinical Examinations:

	Men	*Women*	*Children*	*Total*
First examinations ..	481	551	318	1,350
Re-examinations ..	1,420	1,227	721	3,368

Contact Examinations:

	1945	1946	1947
Number of "contacts" examined	469	424	669
Number found to be definitely tuberculous	14	2	15

Bacteriological Examinations

Nature of Specimen	Positive	Negative	Total
Specimens of Sputum :			
From Practitioners	52	199	251
From Patients examined at the Dispensary	326	700	1,026
Specimens other than Sputum ..	—	12	12
Total	378	911	1,289

Radiological Examinations

	1946	1947
Radiological examinations carried out at Groby Road Sanatorium	3,854	3,108
Radiological examinations carried out at Mass Radiography Unit	165	1,188

Attendances

Total number of attendances	9,788

In this, which is almost certain to be my last report in its present form on the work of the Dispensary to be included in the Annual Report on the health of the City of Leicester, I am sorry to have to report a relatively bad year.

The number of notifications of the disease was greater than in any year since 1931, and the total deaths were the highest since the artificially inflated figures in 1940 and 1941. The death rate, too, was the highest since the war. No significant alteration occurred in the proportion of the age groups at notification or on death.

Before turning to the brighter side of the picture I should like to point out various results of the nursing shortage which are contributing to our difficulties in the prevention and cure of tuberculosis. The percentage of patients dying in hospital has decreased from an average of 54 per cent. in the three immediate pre-war years to 41 per cent. in 1947, This means that more patients have been nursed at home during the most infectious and dangerous period of their illness, and, with the prevailing overcrowding, this must eventually lead to a higher number of cases of fresh infection due to contact. In 1947 there was a slight rise in the percentage of such cases amongst our new notifications. Another very distressing result of this lack of bed accommodation is the plight of the aged and those living alone suffering from the disease and for whom no hospital accommodation is available at short notice. Many of these are shunned by their neighbours because of the infectious nature of their trouble, and when ill, I think it is true to say, many of them are not even properly fed as they are not sufficiently well to join in the scramble for unrationed foods and have to subsist entirely on their rations, often not properly cooked or served. More than one instance has occurred during the past year where, I am confident, neglect and semi-starvation have been material factors contributing to the death of patients. The Home Help Service has proved of little avail to us, as volunteers have to be asked for to do duty in a tuberculous household and very, very few of these have been forthcoming. A further result of our bed shortage and consequent long waiting period has been that a few patients have deteriorated to such an extent before admission that the disease, which would probably have been curable had a bed been immediately available, has gone beyond that stage before the patient could be admitted and a life which might have been saved has been lost.

The use made of the beds which are available to us, however, presents an entirely different picture. We are not only curing a much higher percentage of our patients than we did 15 to 20 years ago, but we are also enabling many of them, who ultimately die of the disease, to live for a much longer period, often as useful citizens. Of the patients who had hospital treatment and who died of the disease, only 16 per cent. did so within the first six months after notification and 44 per cent. survived for more than three years, whereas in the three immediate pre-war years 31 per cent. died within six months and only 31 per cent. survived for more than three years. Of the patients removed from the Register as cured in 1947, 37 per cent. had at one time been open positive sputum cases as compared with an average of 24 per cent. during the three immediate pre-war years. These figures confirm the better results from early diagnosis and treatment which I mentioned last year, as does the fact that we have to-day a greater number of positive sputum cases on our books than ever before, due to longer survival of those who are ultimately going to die and a larger percentage who will eventually be taken off as cured. In addition active treatment is being increasingly done on early cases who have not yet developed a positive sputum, as it has been found in practice that many of these cases relapse when they return to home conditions or work even although they clear up the bulk of their disease while in hospital. Much more bed accommodation and much longer periods of hospitalisation than are at present given would be necessary to ensure complete cure of these cases by conservative methods alone, so that the present policy of expectant active treatment is the only one likely to achieve results in the circumstances of to-day.

The increased use of the Mass Radiography Unit during 1947 contributed materially to the number of early cases diagnosed. Approximately 15 per cent. of all new cases were picked up in this way and of those requiring hospital treatment I estimate that approximately 80 per cent. had disease in the stage in which it could still be cured. It is too early as yet to give any figures of the actual cure rate of the patients picked up by the Unit as it only commenced operations in March, 1945.

Improvements in and increased scope of our methods of rehabilitation hang fire and will until an increased programme of Public Works building becomes possible. While the Disabled Persons Employment Act has helped us materially in this direction, there is an urgent need for the provision of more Colony places and for a factory in Leicester specially built for the Tuberculous where they may engage in work under medical supervision within the safe limits of their physical capacity. As far as purely temporary help is concerned for individuals, employment of a trained Social Worker or Workers would undoubtedly enable us to make better use of our After-Care Fund, and I understand steps are likely to be taken in this direction in the near future. This is the only section of Anti-Tuberculosis work which is to remain the province of the Local Authority and as it is the one part of the programme which is lagging behind all others there will still be ample scope for the ability and energy of our Public Health Committee who have been so helpful to us in other fields in the past.

APPENDIX II.

REPORT ON THE CITY ISOLATION HOSPITAL AND CHEST UNIT FOR THE YEAR 1947

by

J. C. H. MACKENZIE, M.D., D.P.H.
Senior Physician and Medical Director

I present my report on the work of this hospital for the year 1947 with the knowledge that this is the last report which I shall make to the Leicester City Council.

It is a fitting moment to pay tribute to the public spirited citizens who have given so much time and thought to the work of the hospital and by their foresight and interest in infectious diseases and tuberculosis have given this hospital a national reputation.

The noteworthy features of the year under review may be considered under the following headings:

1. Bed Accommodation

The bed accommodation was solely governed by the number of nursing staff. At no time during the year was it possible to use our full complement of beds.

Maximum number of beds in use were	238
Minimum number of beds in use	220

2. Nursing Staff

Lack of nursing staff is still our greatest problem; it is the main obstacle in preventing the complete development of the special services which this hospital can offer.

3. Out-Patient Service

The value of the Out-patient Clinic is shown by the increasing demands made on this service. At the end of the year the pressure of work was so great that a separate department is required to deal with the service.

The scheme provides:

(*a*) A chest X-ray service to Practitioners either through the hospital or at Mass X-ray Unit.
(*b*) Medical Out-patient clinics for non-tuberculous chest diseases.
(*c*) Surgical Out-patient Clinic.

(*d*) With the development in surgery of congenital heart disease an out-patient congenital heart clinic was established, and Dr. J. Brown was appointed Consulting Cardiologist.

(*e*) The Physiotherapy Department for chest diseases continues to expand, and renders invaluable work not only to in-patients, but to an increasing number of out-patients.

4. Surgical Department

The chest surgical department continues to expand and gives a specialised service to Leicester City, County and Derby City. During the year the Department was further strengthened by the appointment of a Surgical Registrar.

5. Infectious Diseases

During the year the incidence of infectious disease remained low.

The outstanding infectious disease was Poliomyelitis. An epidemic of this disease commenced in July, 1947, and continued until the end of the year.

Complete facilities for diagnosis and treatment have always existed in this hospital.

At the beginning of the epidemic the hospital services were reviewed and it is satisfactory to report that all doubtful or suspected cases were admitted without difficulty. Complete co-operation was obtained from the Orthopaedic Service—the orthopaedic surgeons visited this hospital regularly in order that the best possible treatment should be given to every case at the earliest moment; that this " team work " was satisfactory is shown by the high incidence of recovery of individual patients.

It is satisfactory to report that in this City, the case mortality was relatively low—there was one death in 77 verified cases treated in this hospital.

6. Chest Diseases

Reference to the statistical tables show the amount of work done in the investigation and treatment of all forms of chest disease.

The treatment of Pulmonary Tuberculosis continues to be our main objective; all modern forms of therapy are available, but our chief pre-occupation continues to be the eradication of this disease. It would appear that we are on the verge of important developments by the use of antibiotics, chemotherapeutics and B.C.G. vaccine.

It is the policy of the hospital to admit acute and chronic forms of chest disease for investigation and treatment, the special equipment and staffing have been designed for such measures and the hospital has already been recognised as a major chest unit for the region.

STATISTICAL TABLES FOR 1947

SCARLET FEVER

Verified cases discharged	80
Deaths	Nil
Concurrent Infections:	
Measles	2
Chickenpox	1
Cross Infections:	
Chickenpox	3
Complications:	
Serum Reaction	1
Adenitis	3
Otitis Media	1
Post nasal discharge	1
Herpes	1
Rhinitis	1
Endocarditis	1
Impetigo	1
Returned cases	Nil
Operations	Nil

DIPHTHERIA

Verified cases discharged	28
Deaths	1
Mortality Rate	3.5%
No. of cases in which diagnosis altered	49
Concurrent Infections:	
Measles	1
Tertiary Syphilis	1
Complications	Nil

Grouping of cases according to severity

A = Severe. B = Moderately severe. C = Mild.

Group of Disease	Number of Cases	Deaths	Mortality rate of the Group
A	4	1	25%
B	6	—	—
C	12	—	—
Bacteriological	6	—	—

Classification of types of infecting organism:

	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947
Gravis ..	359	407	338	82	59	28	8	7
Intermediate ..	8	104	78	59	23	18	2	—
Mitis ..	10	44	55	62	53	57	32	21
Atypical ..	8	—	15	2	—	—	2	—

Operations:

Tonsillectomy (Diphtheria carriers)	2

Table of verified cases and mortality rate in the past decade:

Year	Verified cases	Mortality
1938	509	5.8%
1939	334	6.2%
1940	530	7.7%
1941	662	3.6%
1942	492	1.6%
1943	205	1.5%
1944	135	4.4%
1945	103	.97%
1946	44	2.2%
1947	28	3.5%

PUERPERAL PYREXIA

Total verified cases discharged	30
Admitted as Puerperal Pyrexia	28
Admitted as Septic Abortion	3
Altered Diagnosis	1

MENINGITIS

Meningococcal Meningitis	14
Deaths	Nil

BRONCHOPNEUMONIA

Verified cases discharged	19
Deaths	Nil

ANTERIOR POLIOMYELITIS

No. of cases admitted as Poliomyelitis	109
No. of cases verified Poliomyelitis	77
Deaths	1

Analysis

Classified with paralysis	39
Classified without paralysis	38
Paralysis upper limbs	6
lower limbs	19
spinal	1
facial	2
bulbar	4
mixed	7

PERTUSSIS

Verified cases discharged	10
Deaths	1

PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS

Classified cases admitted	396
Classified cases discharged	321
Deaths	56
Observation cases admitted	70
Observation cases discharged	71

Treatment:

Artificial Pneumothorax, new cases Pneumoperitoneum, ,, ,,	97
Refills (in-patients)	2,063
Refills (out-patients)	4,507
Gold Injections	292
Blood examinations	1,120

OUT-PATIENT DEPARTMENT

Out-patient Department attendances for year ending March 31st, 1948 :

Tuberculous (follow-up) Clinic attendances	961
Chest Diseases (non-tuberculous) medical attendances	785
Chest Diseases (non-tuberculous) surgical attendances	624

X-RAY DEPARTMENT

Patients	In-Patients	Out-Patients	Total
Chest Films—Sanatorium	3,645	1,752	5,397
,, ,, T.B. Dispensary ..	—	3,196	3,196
,, ,, Staff	424	—	424
Medical Practitioner Cases	—	558	558
N.S.M.B.	—	44	44
City Mental Hospital	—	58	58
City General Hospital	—	9	9
Royal Infirmary	—	4	4
School Clinic	—	183	183
St. Mary's Home	—	37	37
Leicester Frith	—	4	4
Day Nurseries	—	8	8
City Police	—	8	8
County	—	5	5
Surgical Cases (Bones and Joints) ..	222	56	278
,, ,, (Staff)	28	—	28
Sinuses	82	—	82
Dentals	5	—	5
Mastoids	2	—	2
Intrav. Pyelogram	2	—	2
Barium Swallows	29	—	29
Barium Meals	5	—	5
	4,444	5,922	10,366
Tomograms	231	—	231
Bronchograms	119	44	163
Pleurograms	47	54	101
Monaldigrams	5	—	5
Kymograms	41	—	41
Barium Swallow	2	—	2
	445	98	543

PHYSIOTHERAPY DEPARTMENT

Number of attendances :	1946	1947
In-patients	385	411
Out-patients	809	993
Staff	26	20
	1,220	1,424

	1946	1947
Number of Treatments ..	5,445	6,570

OPERATING THEATRE.

Thoracic Surgery

Nature of Operation	City Cases	County Cases	Derby Cases	Total
Pneumonectomy	28	2	8	38
Thoracoplasty	58	12	33	103
Resection of Ribs and Costal Cartilages	13	1	4	18
Extrapleural Pneumolysis . .	1	—	—	1
Pericardectomy	—	—	2	2
Ligature for Patent Ductus Arteriosis	—	—	1	1
Operations on Oesophagus . .	8	—	6	14
Gastrostomy	1	—	—	1
Heler Operation	1	—	—	1
Operations on Mediastinum . .	4	—	—	4
Adhesion Section	52	12	—	64
Thoracoscopy.	12	2	1	15
Bronchoscopy.	87	7	5	99
Drainage of Lung Abscess . .	3	—	—	3
Thoracotomy	9	5	6	20
Monaldi Operation	8	—	—	8
Repair of Diaphragmatic Hernia	—	—	2	2
Operations on Nerves—Phrenic . .	45	5	—	50
,, ,, ,, vagus, Sup. Laryngeal, etc.	20	—	1	21
Skin flap Operation	4	—	—	4
Insertion of Laminaria Tents, tube changing, repair of fistulae, simple suture, etc.	16	—	—	16
	370	46	69	485

General Operations

Nature of Operation	City Cases	County Cases	Derby Cases	Total
Antrum Puncture	16	—	—	16
Operation on nasal cavity . .	4	—	—	4
Myringotomy	1	—	—	1
Tonsillectomy and Removal of Adenoids	11	—	—	11
Radical Mastoid	1	—	—	1
Laparotomy	3	—	2	5
Thyroidectomy	1	—	—	1
Decompression of Brain . .	1	—	—	1
Posterior root section . .	1	—	—	1
Cystoscopy, Proctoscopy, etc. . .	2	—	—	2
Tapping of Hydrocele . .	1	—	—	1
Excision of glands	2	—	—	2
Incision of abscesses	11	—	—	11
Skin graft	1	—	—	1
Other	17	—	—	17
	73	—	2	75

PATIENT DAYS

	For 12 months, January, 1947, to December, 1947
Scarlet Fever	1,819
Diphtheria	1,650
Puerperal Fever	615
Measles	2,077
Cerebro-spinal Fever	1,050
Whooping Cough	503
Erysipelas	22
Typhoid	369
Pneumonia	1,671
Dysentery	107
Poliomyelitis	1,772
Chickenpox	150
Miliary Tuberculosis	74
Other Diseases	2,585
	14,464
Tuberculosis:	
Adults	42,171
Children	8,033
Observation	12,432
	62,636
Chest Cases	3,316
GRAND TOTAL	80,416

APPENDIX III.

REPORT OF THE CITY GENERAL HOSPITAL, LEICESTER FOR THE YEAR 1947

by

A. P. M. PAGE, M.D., B.S. (LOND.), M.R.C.P. (LOND.), D.C.H. (R.C.P. & S.)
(Medical Director and Physician)

I herewith submit a report concerning the activities of the various departments of the Hospital during the year 1947.

During the year under review there have been severe shortages amongst Nursing and Physiotherapy staffs. This resulted in unavoidable closing of wards and the limitation of treatment in the Physiotherapy department. The number of beds closed has averaged about 100 (three wards). In spite of the reduction in beds 6,764 in-patients were admitted, being a slight increase over the previous year. This has been accomplished by the use of early ambulation in surgical cases and the transfer of convalescent patients to Burley Hall Convalescent Home. The average stay of patients reached a new average figure of 21 days per patient.

There were a number of changes in the Medical Staff. Mr. T. M. J. d'Offay, M.B., F.R.C.S., Surgeon and Deputy Medical Director, returned from service as a Surgical Specialist in October, 1947. He subsequently resigned his whole-time appointment and was reappointed as a part-time surgeon. Mr. D. R. Cairns, F.R.C.S.E., M.R.C.O.G., joined the R.A.M.C. as a Gynaecological Specialist in June, 1947, and his duties were taken over temporarily by Mr. H. E. Murray, M.D., M.Ch., F.R.C.O.G. Mr. Beattie, M.B., F.R.C.S., who had been acting as a temporary whole-time surgeon, was appointed on a permanent basis in March, 1947. The Orthopaedic Department was strengthened in medical staff by the appointment of a Chief Assistant, and the Obstetrical and Gynaecological Department by the appointment of a Registrar.

Dr. G. Quayle, D.A., Anaesthetist, resigned, and Dr. B. W. Johnson, D.A., was appointed to the vacancy.

Mr. J. S. Burton, Ph.C., Pharmacist-in-Charge, resigned, and Mr. W. C. Wood, Ph.C., was appointed to the vacancy.

All the Out-patient Consultative Clinics showed increased attendances, which gives a real estimate of their value.

It would appear that a partial solution of the depressing national shortage of nurses will be to further the use of Out-patient clinics for investigating patients and only to admit patients for treatment.

I would like to take this opportunity of expressing my thanks to the Committee and members of all staffs for their interest and co-operation in maintaining the running of the hospital.

In the detailed sub-jointed reports many further details will be found which warrant careful study.

GENERAL STATISTICS

	1946	1947
Accommodation of Hospital	550	537
Admissions	6,500	6,764
Discharges	6,134	6,074
Deaths	605	616
Deaths occurring within seven days of admission	269	280
Number of Patient Days	177,095	140,828
Average duration of residence (in days)	28	21
Average number of beds occupied ..	485	386
Highest—On 10.1.46	555	—
On 2.4.47	—	448
Lowest—On 30.12.46	282	—
On 6.1.47	—	282
Number of patients transferred to Burley Hall Convalescent Home ..	—	377

STATISTICAL TABLE

Showing progress in Special Departments in the past nine years

	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947
Admissions ..	4,581	6,142	6,497	6,130	6,540	7,850	7,172	6,500	6,764
Average stay in Hospital ..	30.86 days	26.99 days	26.83 days	28.59 days	26.99 days	23.16 days	26 days	28 days	21 days
Confinements	728	895	1,091	960	946	1,034	966	945	1,117
Operations Performed ..	1,001	1,082	1,158	1,244	1,532	1,929	1,947	2,083	2,143
X-ray Cases Filmed ..	1,999	2,802	3,198	3,788	3,996	4,167	5,832	7,223	6,987
Pathology ..	8,794	12,750	21,294	22,720	24,430	23,077	29,855	35,717	41,402
Physiotherapy (cases) ..	240	300	380	448	485	600	345	600	536
Average No. of beds filled ..	386	453	478	480	484	497	511	485	386

SUMMARY OF YEARLY RETURN OF CASES

	Remaining on 31.12.46	Admitted	Discharged	Died	Remaining on 31.12.47
Men	142	1,649	1,421	252	118
Women ..	47	3,192	2,919	207	113
Children (under 16 years) ..	96	1,923	1,734	157	128
Totals ..	285	6,764	6,074	616	359

DEPARTMENT OF MEDICINE

CLASSIFICATION OF MEDICAL CASES TREATED DURING 1947

I. General Infection and Diseases

	Adults	Children
Chorea	1	8
Coryza	8	2
Diphtheria, Post	1	—
Dysentery, Amoebic	2	—
,, Salmonella	1	—
Erysipelas	2	—
Erythema nodosum	2	1
Glandular Fever	4	3
Infective Hepatitis	2	2
Infective Mononucleosis	—	1
Influenza	7	—
Malaria	5	—
Measles	5	19
Miliary Tuberculosis	2	4
Pertussis	—	1
Pyrexia (Undetermined)	5	—
Rheumatism, Acute	12	10
,, Sub-acute	4	4
Septicaemia, Staphylococcal	1	—
Varicella	—	1
Virus infection	3	—

II. Disorders of Alimentary System and Peritoneum

	Adults	Children
Mouth:		
Dental Sepsis	1	1
Carcinoma of Tongue	1	—
Carcinoma of Soft Palate	1	—
Stomatitis	—	5
Pharynx:		
Acute Pharyngitis	5	1
Oesophagus:		
Carcinoma	3	—

	Adults	Children
Stomach:		
Carcinoma of Stomach	15	—
Dyspepsia	4	7
Gastritis	11	—
Gastric Ulcer	28	—
Gastro-enteritis	4	110
Haematemesis	15	—
Hyperchlorhydria	1	—
Peptic Ulcer	6	—
Pyloric stenosis, congenital hypertrophic	—	7
Pyloro-spasm	1	—
Duodenum		
Duodenal Ulcer	39	—
Small Intestines:		
Ascaris Lumbricoides	—	2
Diarrhoea	21	13
Enteritis	6	1
Intestinal Colic	1	—
Intestinal Obstruction	—	1
Richter's Hernia	—	1
Sprue	1	—
Large Intestine:		
Carcinoma of Caecum	1	—
Colitis, simple	5	2
,, entero	—	1
,, ileo	—	2
,, ulcerative	3	—
Constipation	4	—
Megacolon	—	2
Spastic colon	1	—
Miscellaneous:		
Ascites	2	—
Infestations taenia (Tapeworm)	3	2
Investigation	1	3
Malaena	1	—
Oxyuriasis	—	1
Visceroptosis	2	—
Peritoneum:		
Mesenteric adenitis	1	2
Peritonitis, tuberculous	2	—
Rectum:		
Carcinoma	2	—

	Adults	Children
Gall Bladder:		
Carcinoma	2	—
Cholelithiasis	1	—
Cholecystitis	7	—
Congenital atresia of Hepatic ducts	—	1
Investigation	1	—
Liver:		
Acute hepatitis	2	—
Cirrhosis of liver	30	1
Hepatic failure	—	1
,, Carcinomatosis	1	—
Hypertrophic cirrhosis	—	1
Liver abscess	1	—
Melanotic sarcoma liver	1	—
Toxic jaundice	1	—

III. Disorders of Bone

Cold Abscess of Rib	1	—
Metastasis in Bone	2	—
,, Pelvic	1	—
Osteitis Deformans	1	—
Paget's Disease of Bone	1	—
Secondaries (Carcinoma) Spine	1	—
Trauma of Jaw	1	—

IV. Disorders of Endocrine System

Pituitary:		
Eunuchoidism	1	—
Pancreas:		
Carcinoma	5	—
Diabetes Mellitus	55	1
Diabetic Coma	2	—
,, Gangrene	12	—
Thyroid:		
Carcinoma	2	—
Hypoglycaemia	1	—
Myxoedema	2	—
Simple Goitre	1	—
Thyrotoxicosis	8	—
Toxic Adenoma	2	—

V. Disorders of the Genito-Urinary System

Kidney:		
Albuminuria	1	2
Congenital Cystic Kidney	—	1
Glycosuria	1	2
Haematuria	2	—
Hydronephrosis	4	—

Kidney (*continued*)	Adults	Children
Investigations	4	—
Nephritis (*a*) Acute	8	7
(*b*) Chronic	24	2
(*c*) Acute Focal	1	4
Pyelitis (Pyelo-cystitis)	10	4
Renal Colic	10	1
Renal Investigations	2	—
,, Carcinoma	1	—
,, Rickets	—	1
Stress Incontinence	1	—
Uraemia	8	—
Urinary Infection	1	2

VI. Disorders of Glands

Cervical Abscess	—	1
,, Adenitis	3	2
Hilar Adenitis	—	2
Lymphangitis	1	—
Lymph Adenitis	—	1
Parotitis	1	2

VII. Disorders of Heart and Circulatory System

Heart:

Angina Pectoris	1	—
Auricular Fibrillation	45	—
Bundle Branch Block	1	—
Cardiac Failure	6	—
Carditis, Rheumatic	1	6
Congenital Heart Abnormality	1	8
Coronary Thrombosis	28	—
Coronary Sclerosis	4	—
Dextro Cardia	—	1
Endocarditis, Sub-Acute	—	1
,, Infective	7	—
,, Rheumatic	5	—
Extrasystoles	1	—
Essential Hypertension	23	—
Hyperpiesis (Hypertension)	51	—
Hypertensive Heart Failure	45	—
Malignant Hypertension	3	—
Mitral Disease	2	—
Mitral Stenosis	47	—
Myocardial Degeneration	8	—
Myocarditis	2	—
Neoplasm of Mediastinum	1	—
Pericarditis	3	—
Pericardium, Adherent	1	—
Patent Ductus Arteriosus	—	1
Tachycardia	1	—
Vaso Vagal Syncope	2	—

	Adults	Children
Arteries:		
Aneurysm	2	—
Aortic Aneurysm	4	—
,, Incompetence	10	—
,, Incompetence Specific	2	—
,, Regurgitation	5	—
Arteriosclerosis	8	—
Coarctation of Aorta	1	—
Pulmonary Embolism	3	—
,, Infarction	1	—
Veins:		
Femoral Thrombosis	4	—
Neuro-circulatory Asthenia	1	—
Thrombo-phlebitis	14	—
Varicose Veins	4	—
Miscellaneous:		
Gangrene Foot, senile	2	—

VIII. Disorders of Joints, Fibrous Tissues

Arthritis, Atypical Pneumatic	1	—
,, Gonococcal	1	—
,, Hydrarthrosis	1	—
,, Knee, etc.	2	—
,, Osteoarthritis, Spine	2	—
,, ,, General	1	—
,, Rheumatoid	18	—
Backache	1	—
Fibrositis	18	—
Prolapsed Intervertebral disc	1	—
Strain Sacro Coccygeal Ligament	2	—

IX. Disorders of Metabolism and Nutrition

Avitaminosis	1	—
Baby for Feeding Purposes	—	23
Feeding Difficulty	—	9
Gout	4	—
Heatstroke	1	—
Malnutrition	1	5
Marasmus	—	7
Mother with Baby for Feeding Purposes	1	—
Obesity	1	—
Prematurity	—	51
Pink Disease	—	4
Rickets	—	1
Senility	3	—
Teething	—	1

X. Disorders of Muscular System

Dorso-lumbar Scoliosis	1	—

XI. Disorders of Nervous System

	Adults	Children
Cerebrum:		
Abscess	3	—
Arteriospasm	1	—
Arterio Sclerosis (Cerebral)	3	—
Birth Injury	—	2
Cerebral metastasis	1	—
Cerebral thrombosis	51	—
Cerebral tumour	7	—
Cephalgia	6	—
Concussion	—	1
Congenital cerebral agenesis	—	1
Encephalopathy, Hypertensive	1	—
Embolism	4	—
Encephalitis	—	4
Haemorrhage	33	—
Hemiplegia	1	—
Hydrocephalus	—	2
Infantile Convulsions	—	2
Intracerebral Cyst	1	—
Kernicterus	—	1
Neurosyphilis	2	—
Paralysis Agitans	1	—
Tuberculoma of Brain	—	1
Cerebellum:		
Friedreich's Ataxia	1	—
Tear of Tentorium Cerebelli	—	1
Miscellaneous:		
Epilepsy	8	2
Migraine	1	—
Parkinsonism	3	—
Spinal Cord:		
Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis	1	—
Anterior Poliomyelitis	7	8
Disseminated Sclerosis	10	—
Compression	1	—
Myelitis	1	—
Progressive Muscular Atrophy	1	—
Sub-acute Combined Degeneration	4	—
Tabes Dorsalis	2	—
Peripheral Nerves:		
Diphtheritic Peripheral Neuritis	1	—
Geniculate Herpes	1	—
Investigation	4	—
Neuritis	4	—
Obstetric Paralysis (Erb's)	—	1

Peripheral Nerves (*continued*)	Adults	Children
Sciatic Sclerosis	1	—
Sciatica	5	—
Shock	2	—
Trigeminal Neuralgia	1	—
Meninges:		
Meningococcal Meningitis	5	6
Pneumococcal Meningitis	2	1
Septic Meningitis	1	—
Tuberculous Meningitis	1	3
Virus Meningitis	1	—
Subarachnoid Haemorrhage	8	—

XII. Disorders of the Respiratory System

Bronchus:		
Asthma	36	6
Bronchitis, Acute	26	18
,, Chronic	47	—
,, Catarrhal	1	—
Bronchiectasis	22	3
,, Congenital	—	1
Capillary Bronchiolitis	—	1
Carcinoma	16	—
Laryngo-tracheo Bronchitis	—	1
Lungs:		
Abscess	3	—
Atelectasis (and collapse)	—	4
Basal Collapse	2	—
Carcinoma	6	—
Emphysema	6	—
Fibrosis	4	—
Haemoptysis	6	—
Pneumonia, Lobar	100	48
,, Broncho	84	57
,, Atypical	—	2
,, Hypostatic	2	—
,, Staphylococcal	—	1
,, Tuberculous Broncho	1	—
,, Virus	1	—
Pneumonitis	5	—
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	39	—
Pneumonitis Suppurative	—	1
Pulmonary collapse	2	—
Spontaneous Pneumothorax	5	—
Pleura:		
Interlobar Effusion	—	2
Investigation	1	—

Pleura (*continued*)	Adults	Children
Pleural Effusion	42	2
,, ,, Tuberculous	1	2
Pleurisy	9	1
Pleurodynia	2	—
Sinuses:		
Sinusitis	5	—

XIII. Disorders of Reticulo-endothelial System

	Adults	Children
Anaemia, Aplastic	2	1
,, Microcytic Hypochromic	15	2
,, Macrocytic	3	—
,, Normocytic	1	—
,, Pernicious	11	—
,, Unclassified	15	—
Agranulocytosis	1	—
Banti's Disease	1	—
Haemorrhagic Disease of the Newborn	—	6
Haemolytic Disease of the Newborn	—	9
Haemophilia	—	1
Lymphadenoma	1	—
Lymphatic Leukaemia	3	—
Myelocytic Leukaemia (Acute Myeloid)	2	—
Melaena Neonatorum	—	1
Myelogenous Leukaemia	1	—
Polycythaemic Rubra Vera	1	—
Reticulosis	1	—
Thrombocytopaenic Purpura	—	2

XIV. Disorders of Skin

	Adults	Children
Acne Vulgaris	1	—
Alopecia	1	—
Carbuncle	2	—
Cellulitis	1	—
Chilblain	1	—
Chiropompholyx	1	—
Dermatitis, Simple	8	—
,, Bismuth	1	—
,, Exfoliative	3	—
,, Herpetiformis	2	—
,, Infective	1	—
,, Pyogenic	—	1
,, Seborrhoeic	6	3
,, Varicose	1	—
Eczema	16	5
,, Infantile	—	6
,, Seborrhoeic	11	—
,, Varicose	2	—
Erythema Toxic	2	—
Erysipelas	3	—

Disorders of Skin (*continued*)	Adults	Children
Furunculosis	2	—
Herpes Zoster	2	—
Impetigo	4	7
Pemphigus Neonatorum	—	1
Pompholyx Septic	1	1
Psoriasis	2	—
Scabies	5	5
,, septic	—	2
Urticaria	3	3
Varicose Ulcer	10	—

XV. Mental Disorders

Anorexia Nervosa	1	—
Anxiety State (Neurosis)	5	—
Confusional Psychosis	2	—
Depressive Psychosis	2	—
Excitability	—	1
Hysteria	3	—
Melancholia	4	—
Mental Confusion	1	—
,, Defective	—	1
,, Retardation	—	1
Problem Child	—	1
Schizophrenia	1	—
Senile Dementia	1	—

XVI. Poisoning

Aspirin Poisoning	1	—
Thyroid Extract Poisoning	1	—

XVII. Congenital Defects

Amyotonia Congenita	—	1
Cephalhaematoma	—	1
Cleft Palate	—	2
Cleft Palate and Hare Lip	—	6
Congenital Bronchiectasis	—	1
,, Cerebral Agenesis	—	2
,, Cystic Kidney	—	1
,, Hydrocele	—	1
,, Talipes	—	2
Heart Abnormality	—	6
Hernia	—	1
Hypertrophic Pyloric Stenosis	—	7
Meningocele	—	2
Mongolism	—	2
Multiple Congenital Abnormality	—	2
Multiple Telangiectasis	—	2
Pulmonary Atelectasis	—	2
Webbed Toes	—	1

XVIII. Venereal Diseases

	Adults	Children
Congenital Syphilis	1	1
Gonorrhoea	2	—
Gc. Arthritis	7	—
Gc. Ophthalmia	—	1
Neuro Syphilis	2	—
Primary Syphilis	4	—
Secondary Syphilis	1	—
Syphilitic Aortic Incompetence	2	—
,, Cirrhosis of Liver	4	—
,, Salpingitis	1	—
Tabes Dorsalis	1	—

Electrocardiographic Examinations	276
Physiotherapy Department—cases treated	536
Out-patients : Male	611
,, Female	917
,, Children	328

DEPARTMENT OF SURGERY

The maximum number of Surgical beds available during the year has unfortunately had to be reduced by one-third, owing to the shortage of nursing personnel. This reduction is reflected in the decrease in surgical admissions, which were 200 less than last year. The relative turnover, however, has been increased by 25 per cent., owing to the routine employment of early post operative ambulation and to the facilities now available for post-operative convalescence at Burley Hall. The number of major operations performed has actually increased slightly, despite the fewer beds available.

Attendances at the Surgical Out-patient Clinics have also increased very materially during the year, with a corresponding rise in the waiting list. It is apparent that increasing use is being made both by the General Practitioners and the Public, of the facilities at the Hospital.

CLASSIFICATION OF SURGICAL CASES TREATED IN 1947

Alimentary System

	Adults	Children
Mouth:		
Alveolar Abscess	3	1
Simple Ulcer	2	—
Submaxillary Cyst	2	—
Oesophagus:		
Carcinoma	2	—
Stomach:		
Acute Dilatation	1	—
Carcinoma	24	—

Stomach (*continued*)	Adults	Children
Congenital Pyloric Stenosis	—	4
Gastric Ulcer	63	—
Leiomyoma	1	—
Pylorospasm	1	—
Pyloric Obstruction	4	—
Perforated Gastric Ulcer	9	—
Duodenum:		
Duodenal Ulcer	82	—
Perforated Duodenal Ulcer	2	—
Small Intestines:		
Carcinoma of Jejunum	2	—
Intestinal Obstruction	10	—
Volvulus	2	—
Large Intestines:		
Colitis—Acute	1	—
Carcinoma of Colon—Ascending	4	—
,, ,, Transverse	10	—
,, ,, Descending	6	—
,, ,, Sigmoid	12	—
Divertiulosis	9	—
Faecal Impaction	3	—
Intussusception	—	3
Polyposis of Sigmoid Colon	1	—
Volvulus of Sigmoid Colon	1	—
Appendix Vermiformis:		
Acute Appendicitis	84	23
Sub-Acute Appendicitis	77	—
Appendix Abscess	17	7
Appendicular Colic	4	—
Rectum and Anus:		
Anal Fistula	5	—
Anal stricture	4	—
Anal Polypi	1	—
Carcinoma of Rectum	12	—
Fissure-in-ano	7	—
Haemorrhoids	46	—
Imperforate Anus	—	1
Ischio-rectal Abscess	5	—
Peri-anal Abscess	1	—
Peri-anal Warts	2	—
Pruritus Ani	1	—
Rectal Polyp	4	—

	Adults	Children
Gall Bladder and Bile Duct:		
Carcinoma of Gall Bladder	2	—
Carcinoma of Ampulla of Vater	1	—
Cholecystitis—Acute	8	—
,, Chronic	42	—
Choledocholithiasis	3	—
Liver:		
Carcinoma	1	—
Catarrhal Jaundice	1	—
Obstructive Jaundice (Undiagnosed)	5	—
Traumatic Rupture	—	1
Pancreas:		
Carcinoma	4	—
Pancreatitis—Acute	4	—
,, Chronic	1	—
Peritoneum and Mesentery:		
Peritonitis—Acute	5	1
,, Tuberculous	3	—
,, Plastic	1	—
Mesenteric Thrombosis	3	—
Sarcomatosis	1	—
Visceroptosis	3	—

Herniae

	Adults	Children
Inguinal	125	12
Strangulated Inguinal	5	—
Femoral	16	—
Strangulated Femoral	8	—
Incisional	7	—
Diaphragmatic	2	—
Umbilical	3	7
Ventral	4	—
Strangulated Ventral	2	—

Respiratory System

	Adults	Children
Pleural Cavity:		
Empyema	9	5
Bronchi:		
Carcinoma of Bronchus	1	—

Circulatory System

	Adults	Children
Veins:		
Saphenous Varix	2	—
Varicose Ulcers	3	—
Varicose Veins	26	—

Lymphatic System

	Adults	Children
Ileo-caecal Adenitis	2	—

Neck:

Branchial Cyst	1	—
Surgical Emphysema	1	—
Tuberculous Glands	13	—

Nervous System

Admissions for Leucotomy	2	—
Reynaud's Disease	2	—

Genito-Urinary System

Kidney and Ureter:

Pyelitis—Acute	10	—
Carcinoma	2	—
Hydronephrosis	8	—
Nephrolithiasis	7	—
Perinephric Abscess	2	—
Polycystic Disease	1	1
Pyonephrosis	2	—
Ruptured	2	1
Tuberculosis	3	—
Ureteric Calculi	3	—

Bladder:

Carcinoma	15	—
Cystitis	12	—
Diverticulum	2	—
Papilloma	12	—

Prostate:

Adenoma	51	—
Carcinoma	4	—
Fibrous Prostatitis	2	—
Prostatic Abscess	1	—
Prostatic Calculi	3	—

Urethra:

Chronic Urethritis	1	—
Peri-urethral Abscess	1	—
Urethral Caruncle	4	—
Urethral Stricture	8	—

Scrotum:

Hydrocele T.V.	13	5

Cord:

Varicocele	3	—

Epididymis:	Adults	Children
Traumatic Epididymitis	1	—
Tuberculous Epididymitis	3	—

Penis:		
Balanitis	2	—
Carcinoma	1	—
Phimosis	5	18

Endocrine System

Thyroid:		
Colloid Goitre	1	—
Primary Thyrotoxicosis	6	—
Toxic Adenoma	7	—

Salivary Glands:		
Sub-maxillary Sialo-adenitis	1	—

Mammary Glands

Mastitis—Acute	2	1
,, Chronic	24	—
Breast Abscess	11	—
Carcinoma	30	—

Skin and Subcutaneous Tissues

Miscellaneous Abscesses	24	9
Burns	3	5
Carbuncle	21	—
Cellulitis	8	4
Contusions	3	—
Furunculosis	5	1
Minor Lacerations	7	—
Lipoma	11	—
Sebaceous Cyst	9	—
Self-inflicted Wounds of Throat and Wrist (attempted suicide)	1	—

Hands and Fingers

F.B. Thumb	1	—
Injury to Digits	4	—
Septic Fingers	8	3
Septic Hand	3	—
Ulcer of Hand	1	—

Lower Extremities

Gangrene Foot	12	—
Gangrene Leg	5	—
Ingrowing Toe Nail	2	—
Injury to Knee	2	—
Septic Toe	2	—
Ulcers of Leg	7	—

	Adults	Children
Nose		
Acute Sinusitis	4	2
Deflected Nasal Septum	3	—
Epistaxis	4	—
Nasal Polypi	5	1
Throat		
Epithelioma of Tonsil	2	—
Foreign Body	1	—
Peri-tonsillar Abscess	1	—
Tonsillitis	22	9
Ear		
Furuncle Auditary Meatus	—	1
Labyrinthine Vertigo	1	—
Mastoiditis	—	13
Otitis Media	4	46
Otorrhoea	3	1
Larynx		
Carcinoma	1	—
Eyes		
Amaurosis	—	1
Blepharitis	—	1
Buphthalmos	—	1
Conjunctivitis	—	12
Corneal Ulcer	—	1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	3
Stye	1	—
Investigations		
Gastro-intestinal	216	—
Genito-urinary	20	—
Miscellaneous	21	—

SURGICAL OPERATIONS, 1947

Alimentary System

Stomach and Duodenum:

Total Gastrectomy for Carcinoma of Stomach	1
Partial Gastrectomy for Carcinoma of Stomach	5
Sub-total Gastrectomy for D.U.	5
Sub-total Gastrectomy for G.U.	11
Abdominal Vagotomy for D.U.	38
Abdominal Vagotomy for G.U.	41
Trans-thoracic Vagotomy for D.U.	4
Trans-thoracic Vagotomy for G.U.	3
Posterior Gastro-jejunostomy	3
Repair of Perforated D.U.	2

Stomach and Duodenum (*continued*)

Repair of Perforated G.U.	6
Laparotomy—Haematemesis	1
,, Perforated Gastric Carcinoma	1
,, Duodenal Atresia	1
,, Inoperable Carcinoma of Stomach	11
Rammstedt's Operation	4
Gastroscopy	2

Appendix Vermiformis:

Appendicectomy for Acute Appendicitis	104
Appendicectomy for Sub-acute Appendicitis	51
Drainage of Abscess	10

Small Intestines:

Resection of Small Bowel	1
Laparotomy—Division of Adhesions	12
,, Mesenteric Adenitis	2
,, Regional Ileitis	1

Large Intestines:

Right Hemi-colectomy	1
Left Hemi-colectomy	1
Paul Mickulicz Operation for Carcinoma of Colon	9
Paul Mickulicz Operation for Diverticulitis	1
Resection of Transverse Colon for Carcinoma	1
Laparotomy and Ilio-transverse Anastomosis	1
,, for intussesception	4
,, for Megacolon	1
,, and Reduction of Sigmoid Volvulus	2
Inguinal Colostomy for Carcinoma	7
,, ,, ,, Diverticulitis	6
,, ,, ,, Sub-acute Obstruction	1
,, ,, ,, Imperforate Anus	1
Transverse Colostomy for Carcinoma	4
,, ,, ,, Intestinal Obstruction	3
,, ,, ,, Diverticulitis	1

Rectum and Anus:

Abdomino-perineal Excision of Rectum	4
Abdominal-sacral Excision of Rectum	4
Perineal Excision of Rectum	1
Laparotomy for Inoperable Carcinoma of Rectum	1
Haemorrhoidectomy	41
Excision of Fissure-in-ano	6
Drainage of Ischio-rectal Abscess	5
Dilatation of Stricture-in-ano	1
Sigmoidoscopy	32

Liver, Gall Bladder and Bile Duct

Cholecystectomy	40
,, and Choledocholithotomy	1
,, and Partial Hepatectomy	1
Exploration of Bile Duct for Obstructive Jaundice	3
Biopsy of Liver	4

Pancreas

Partial Pancreatectomy for Carcinoma	3
Laparotomy for Inoperable Carcinoma	2
,, ,, Pancreatitis	3

Herniae

Radical Cure of Inguinal Hernia	105
Herniotomy for Strangulated Inguinal Hernia	5
Radical Cure of Femoral Hernia	24
Herniotomy for Strangulated Femoral Hernia	12
Repair of Umbilical Hernia	11
Herniotomy for Strangulated Umbilical Hernia	2
Repair of Incisional Hernia	5
Repair of Ventral Hernia	1

Genito-Urinary System

Kidney:

Nephrectomy for Hydronephrosis	3
,, ,, T.B. Kidney	2
Pyelolithotomy	5
Ureteroplasty and Nephropaxy	2
Exploration of Polycystic Kidney	1
Bilateral De-capsulation	1

Bladder:

Suprapubic Cystostomy	16
Cystoscopy	80
Diathermy for Papilloma	3

Prostate:

One-stage Suprapubic Prostatectomy	30
Cystotomy and Wedge-resection	2
Radical Prostatectomy for Carcinoma	2

Spermatic Cord, Testicles and Epididymis:

Excision of Hydrocele T.V.	20
Epididymectomy for Tb Epididymitis	3
Orchidectomy	3
Orchidopexy	2
Excision Varicocele	4
Biopsy of Testicles	1

Penis:

Circumcision	29
Diathermy of Penile Warts	1

Uterus, Tubes and Ovaries

Laparotomy for Salpingitis	1
Total Hysterectomy for Fibroid Uterus	1

Respiratory System

Drainage of Empyema	2
Bronchoscopy	5

Circulatory System

Trendelenberg Operation for V.Vs.	25

Nervous System

Lumbar Sympathectomy	4
Thoraco-dorsal Sympathectomy	1
Repair of Meningocele	1

Lymphatic System

Biopsy of Glands	4

Limbs

Amputation of Leg	12

Joints and Bones

Excision of Coccyx	2

Thyroid

Total Thyroidectomy	6
Partial Thyroidectomy	6

Neck

Resection of Branchial Cyst	4
Excision of Glands	6
Exploration of Neck	1
Incision and Drainage of Tb Glands	4
Biopsy of Cervical Glands	1

Mammary Glands

Radical Amputation for Carcinoma	20
Local Amputation for Carcinoma	8
Biopsy of Tumour	16
Drainage of Breast Abscess	6

Minor Operations

Drainage of Miscellaneous Abscesses	17
Excision of Ganglion	2
Excision of Sebaceous Cyst	7
Excision of Scar	3
Excision of Lipoma	5

Minor Operations (*continued*)

Excision of Warts	2
Removal of Toe Nail	2
Skin Graft for Carbuncle	1
Biopsy of Lip	1
Suture of Tendon	2
Suture of Cut Throat	1
Exploration of Sinus	8
Drainage of Submental Abscess	1
Drainage of Parotid Abscess	1
Secondary Suture	13
Opening of Colostomy	18
Minor Rectal Operations	5
Dilatation of Urethral Stricture	11
Reduction Birth Fracture	1
Exploration for F.B. Finger	2
Incision of Septic Finger	10
Diathermy of Naevi Finger	1
Total	1,177

Operations on Ear, Nose and Throat			51
Orthopaedic Operations (Mr. L. Morris, F.R.C.S.)			317
Dental Extractions, etc. (Mr. J. A. T. Rowlett, L.D.S.)			176
Anaesthetics Administered			1643
Number of Surgical Operations (excluding Orthopaedic)			1454
,, ,, ,, Beds (excluding Orthopaedic)			76
Out-patients Attendances :	Male :	New Patients	734
		Follow-up	1073
	Female :	New Patients	478
		Follow-up	525

CLASSIFICATION OF ORTHOPAEDIC CASES TREATED IN 1947

		Adults	Children
Fractured	Clavicle	2	—
,,	Femur	18	1
,,	Humerus	3	—
,,	Pelvis	3	—
,,	Radius	2	—
,,	Scapula	1	—
,,	Skull	2	—
,,	Tibia	2	—
,,	Tibia and Fibula	5	—
,,	Ribs	2	—
Colles Fracture		1	—
Potts Fracture		2	—
Tuberculous	Ankle	—	2
,,	Elbow	1	—
,,	Hip	18	5
,,	Spine	16	2

	Adults	Children
Tuberculous Spine and Hip	1	—
,, Wrist	5	—
Ankylosis—Hip	1	—
Coccydynia	1	—
Congenital Defects of Foot	—	2
Correction of Feet	3	4
Exostosis	—	1
Hallux Rigidus	—	1
Hallux Valgus	2	—
Hammer Toes	1	—
Osteoclatoma—Tibia	1	—
Osteogenic Sarcoma of Rib	1	—
Osteomyelitis	5	6
Osteoporosis—Spine	1	—
Peritonitis	1	—
Perthe's Disease	—	1
Sequestrum	4	—
Spina Bifida	—	1
Talipes	1	6
Prolapsed Intervertebral Disc	2	3
Arthritis—Knee	4	—
,, Elbow	—	1
,, Toe	1	—
,, Spine	1	—
,, Sacro Iliac	1	—
A.P.M.	6	7
Cartilage, torn	4	—
C.D.H.	1	17
Elongation Tendo Achilles	—	4
I.D.K.	2	—
Spastic Hemiplegia	—	1
,, Monoplegia	2	—
,, Paraplegia	—	1
,, Paralysis	1	7
Spondylitis Deformans	3	—
Syndactyllism—Webbed Fingers	—	1
Transplantation of Tendons—Arm	1	—
Prepatellar Bursitis	2	1
Synovitis Knee	2	—

DEPARTMENT OF OBSTETRICS AND GYNAECOLOGY

There have been several changes in the Department during the year. Mr. D. R. Cairns was called up as a Specialist in the R.A.M.C. and Mr. H. E. Murray was appointed temporary Obstetrician and Gynaecologist in the absence of Mr. Cairns in June. A Registrar was appointed in August.

A new Gynaecological Ward with 19 beds was opened on the 4th November. This enabled the Obstetric Unit to be operated entirely separately from the Gynaecological one and to increase the available Maternity beds from 45 to 57.

There was only one Maternal death during the year, a mortality of .9/1,000 live births. This was a booked case who was admitted, having been delivered before admission. She developed an acute dilatation of the stomach and a paralytic ileus, which failed to respond to treatment.

It is of interest to note that the incidence of the Rh negative blood group of the booked cases was 18.6 per cent., four per cent. of whom were delivered of babies suffering from Erythroblastosis (1 death in utero, 2 neonatal deaths in spite of transfusion, whilst 5 babies survived). The treatment was in the hands of the Paediatrician. This high rate of Rh negative blood group in mothers stresses the importance of routine grouping. Should a blood transfusion be required, the giving of Rh negative blood will avert possible transfusion reactions. It will also prevent sensitisation of the mother's blood and reduce the risk of Erythroblastosis occurring in any future pregnancy.

The investigation of sterility by the performance of insufflation of the Fallopian Tubes, Salpingogram and premenstrual Diagnostic Curettage in the Gynaecological Out-patient Department has been instituted. Not only has this been a success *per se*, but has considerably eased the bed position in the Gynaecological Ward.

Ante-Natal Clinic

Total number of sessions	205
Total number of first attendances	1,558
Total number of attendances	9,979

Post-Natal Clinic

Total number of sessions	51
Total number of attendances	668

Maternity Department

Number of maternity beds provided		57
Number of cases delivered		1,117
Number of cases notified as Puerperal Pyrexia ..		16
Number of cases notified as Ophthalmia Neonatorum ..		3
Number of mothers with Rh negative blood group (routine)		208
Number of babies affected with Erythroblastosis ..		8
Pre-eclamptic Toxaemia		97
Eclampsia		13
Ante-partum Haemorrhage :	Accidental	4
	Placenta Praevia ..	6
	Unknown	14
Post partum Haemorrhage		12
Maternal Deaths		1
Stillbirths		54
Neonatal deaths within 10 days		42

Abnormal Deliveries

Caesarian Sections :		33
Indication for Section :	Disproportion	10
	Repeat Section for Disproportion	7
	Uterine Inertia	3
	Breech	3
	Prolapsed Cord	1
	Placenta Praevia	4
	Toxaemia	2
	Perineal Scarring	1
	Fibroids (Impacted)	1
	Multiple Fibroids	1
Breech presentations		54
Forceps deliveries		71
Manual removal of placenta		13
Ante-natal cases admitted for treatment		135

Gynaecology Department

Out-patients :	New patients	532
	Review	358
Number of patients admitted		585
Abortions :	Incomplete	127
	Complete	31
	Threatened	18
	Therapeutic	5
	Inevitable	4
	Septic	8
	Missed	2
Miscellaneous		390

Operations

Caesarian Sections (as shown above)	33
Total Hysterectomy	45
Sub-total Hysterectomy	23
Myomectomy	5
Bartholinectomy	3
Ovariectomy	20
Salpingectomy	17
Salpingography	29
Colpo-perineorrhaphy	27
Evacuation of Uterus	133
D. and C.	93
Miscellaneous	170
Total number of Operations	598

DEPARTMENT OF PATHOLOGY

General Examinations	41,402
Blood Transfusions given	433
Bottles of Blood used	885
Histological Examinations	1,488
Post-mortem Examinations performed	263
Specimens examined at other Laboratories for the Area Laboratory	3,358

Staff Changes

Mr. W. E. Green recommenced duties from H.M. Forces on 17th February, 1947.

Dr. M. P. O'Driscoll, Assistant Pathologist, terminated his appointment on 11th December, 1947.

Mr. W. Evans, Student Technician, resigned on 27th December, 1947.

Mr. L. Halford passed the Intermediate Examination of the Institute of Medical Laboratory Technology in April, 1947.

Mr. W. E. Green obtained exemption from the Intermediate Examination, having passed the necessary Service Examination.

Mr. F. H. G. Hayes obtained A.I.M.L.T. (Bacteriology) in July of 1947.

The acquisition of a separate refrigerator has greatly facilitated administration of the Blood Bank. The Regional Blood Transfusion Service, Sheffield, has continued to supply this hospital with blood, blood products and transfusion apparatus.

Extensive alterations to the Post-mortem Room have considerably improved the working conditions.

Lack of space in the Laboratory has become much more evident during the year, and the expansion of the Department is prevented. There is still no accommodation for a Museum.

The increase in the number of Examinations performed is mainly due to investigations on patients attending the Out-patient Department. At present, specimens have had to be obtained from Out-patients in the Laboratory, and a separate room for this purpose has become essential.

DEPARTMENT OF RADIOLOGY

	1946	1947
Number of cases radiologically diagnosed	7,223	6,987
Number of cases treated (superficial X-ray therapy)	140	80

ANALYSIS OF CAUSES OF DEATH

Disorders of Alimentary System	145
Bones and Joints	11
Circulatory System	121
Ear, Nose and Throat	1
Genito-Urinary System	45
Endocrine System	23
Metabolism and Nutrition	42
Nervous System	67
Reticulo endothelial System	17
Respiratory System	106
Skin	4
Mammary Glands	4
Herniae	4
Maternity and Gynaecological cases..	7
Congenital defects	12
Mental Disorders	1
General Infection	5
Carcinomatosis	1
Total	616

APPENDIX IV.

REPORT ON MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE

FOR THE YEAR 1947

by

E. B. BERENICE HUMPHREYS, M.B., CH.B. (EDIN.)
(Maternity and Child Welfare Medical Officer)

FOREWORD BY THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

The year under review has been one of advance and consolidation.

There has been a marked increase in the number of home visits paid by Health Visitors, in the number of clinics sessions attended by Health Visitors, in the number of ante-natal clinics held, and in the attendances thereat, in the number of confinements attended by Municipal Midwives, in the number of births at which gas and air analgesis was used, and, in fact, in practically every branch of the service.

This is most satisfactory and the staff is highly to be congratulated.

So much for consolidation; now for an item or two of advance.

It was agreed during this year to amalgamate the health visiting and school nursing service. This will take time, but the principle having been adopted, there should ultimately be a great advantage to the service from this amalgamation.

The Home Help Service got finally on its feet. Not so many years ago we almost gave up any idea of running such a service in Leicester. Female labour appeared to be non-existent, but it has been found possible to get a very useful nucleus of suitable personnel together and so a new service of social welfare has been founded.

REPORT ON
MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE
FOR THE YEAR 1947

by

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(Maternity and Child Welfare Medical Officer)

Staff

MEDICAL STAFF.—Dr. T. E. Hayden resigned owing to ill-health after three months' work in the department.

Dr. D. McGowan left the department in December to take up a similar post in the West of England.

Dr. Hayden was replaced by Dr. J. B. Menzies on 19th November, 1947.

HEALTH VISITORS.—Miss F. S. Leader was appointed Superintendent Health Visitor, to replace Mrs. Mary Reed (retired), and commenced duties on the 1st January, 1947.

Miss E. Lewis left the department for domestic reasons on the 30th September, 1947.

The following Health Visitors have been appointed to the staff and commenced duties on the dates set out below:

Miss D. G. M. Robinson, 23rd April, 1947.
Miss B. Taylor, 1st May, 1947.

MIDWIVES.—The following midwives left the department during the year:

Miss Jeffs, 20th January, 1947.
Miss Prince, 30th June, 1947.
Mrs. Seale, 30th June, 1947.
Mrs. G. Smith, 31st August, 1947.
Mrs. Sidebotham, 12th October, 1947.

The following midwives have been appointed to the staff and commenced duties on the dates set out below:

Miss E. M. Belshaw, 27th January, 1947.
Mrs. F. M. Brailsford, 1st February, 1947.
Mrs. Sidebotham, 11th February, 1947.
Miss V. Moore, 21st March, 1947.

Miss D. Clarke, 26th March, 1947.
Mrs. D. Farmer, 1st July, 1947.
Miss M. Connolly, 15th October, 1947.
Mrs. V. Stevens, 22nd November, 1947.

CLERICAL STAFF.—Miss M. Upton, telephonist, left on the 7th March and was replaced by Miss Pauline M. Jinks, who commenced duties on the 11th March, 1947.

Miss A. D. Tippetts, formerly Civil Nursing Reserve Clerk, transferred to the department on the 1st July as a part-time clerk, becoming full-time on 8th September, 1947.

Miss M. Willans commenced duties on 14th July, 1947, and Miss V. Elgood on 29th September, 1947.

HEALTH VISITING STAFF AND THE SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE.—The need for the integration of the nursing staff of the two services has been recognised by both departments for a considerable time. Health visitors recently appointed have expressed disappointment at the limitation of their work, and we have been reminded that the absence of combined duties contributed to the lack of applicants for the post of health visitor.

During 1947 a unique opportunity to begin the integration occurred.

The Superintendent School Nurse retired in November, 1947, and the Deputy Superintendent Health Visitor was due to retire in March, 1948. Miss J. G. Carter, who holds the Health Visitors' Certificate, had returned to the School Health Service in charge of the School Nursing Staff.

It was therefore agreed by the School Health Service Sub-Committee and Maternity and Child Welfare Sub-Committee (which Committees had the same chairman) that Miss Leader should be appointed Superintendent Health Visitor and Superintendent School Nurse, and Miss Carter Deputy Superintendent Health Visitor and Deputy Superintendent School Nurse. The chairman explained the position to the nursing staff of both services to ensure their loyal co-operation.

Miss Leader and Miss Carter will each spend definite times in each department, and some of the Health Visitors are working in the School Health Service. At present, none of the School Nurses holds the Health Visitors' Certificate, but it is hoped that those who are eligible will undertake their training as soon as possible after the training school in Leicester is established. Until there are School Nurses who hold the Health Visitors' Certificate, the desired interchangeability of the work of the two departments will inevitably be delayed, but it is gratifying to record that the foundations of a scheme of integration have been laid.

Training School for Health Visitors

A course of training has been approved by the Ministry of Health and the Royal Sanitary Institute, and it is hoped to start the first course during 1948. Meanwhile, one bursary was awarded in April, 1947, to Miss J. F. Pott, who is taking her training at Battersea.

Health Visiting

(Corresponding figures for the previous year are shown in brackets)

Number of first visits to children under one year old	6,003	(5,401)
,, ,, revisits to children under one year old ..	14,148	(10,497)
,, ,, visits to children one to five years old ..	15,970	(12,511)
,, ,, visits to cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum	15	(44)
,, ,, first visits to ante-natal cases	695	(632)
,, ,, other visits to ante-natal cases ..	109	(76)
,, ,, visits to children under Infant Life Protection Act	734	(803)
,, ,, other visits (no access)	6,052	(4,586)
,, ,, ,, ,, (not classified)	2,618	(2,247)
Totals	46,344	(36,797)

For several years there has been a regrettable decrease in the amount of district work undertaken by Health Visitors, so that it is gratifying to note that the year under review shows an increase of nearly 10,000 visits paid.

While the newly-born infant has always had priority in visiting, it has been possible to revert to the former practice of re-visits to children under one and between the ages of one and five years.

Attendance of Health Visitors at Clinic sessions:

Infant Welfare Centres	2,335	(2,211)
Ante-natal Clinics	1,355	(1,174)
Post-natal Clinics	54	(51)
Birth Control Clinic	100	(101)
School Clinics	10	—
Diphtheria Immunisation	58	(172)
Scabies Clinics	127	(126)

Ante-natal Clinics

The number of ante-natal attendances during the year 1947 was as follows :

(Corresponding figures, where available, for the previous year are in brackets)

Clinic	No. of Sessions	ATTENDANCES			
		First Visits	Re-Visits	Total.	Avg. per Session
Cort Crescent—Tues. . .	5 (—)	5 (—)	67 (—)	72 (—)	14
Wed. . .	52 (50)	265 (237)	1406 (1215)	1671 (1452)	32
13 Crescent St.—Tues.	49 (49)	277 (368)	1125 (1241)	1402 (1609)	29
Fri. . .	42 (—)	98 (—)	729 (—)	827 (—)	20
*119 Highcross St.—Wed.	22 (50)	157 (348)	532 (1100)	689 (1448)	31
Fri.	21 (50)	149 (276)	830 (1629)	979 (1905)	47
†Bond Street—Wed. . .	30 (—)	127 (—)	668 (—)	795 (—)	26
Fri. . .	25 (—)	105 (—)	599 (—)	704 (—)	28
Belgrave Hall—Mon. . .	49 (49)	167 (201)	1110 (801)	1277 (1002)	26
Wed. . .	52 (50)	241 (212)	1321 (932)	1562 (1144)	30
Newby Street—a.m. . .	50 (50)	209 (256)	1026 (896)	1235 (1152)	25
p.m. . .	50 (49)	240 (200)	1163 (896)	1403 (1096)	28
St. Christopher's—a.m.	50 (50)	136 (174)	796 (957)	932 (1131)	19
p.m.	50 (50)	216 (201)	1080 (967)	1296 (1168)	26
Braunstone Avenue . .	49 (49)	250 (227)	1129 (1027)	1379 (1254)	28
Kelland College . .	29 (—)	135 (—)	778 (—)	913 (—)	31
Totals	625 (546)	2777 (2700)	14359(11661)	17136(14361)	27
Municipal Maternity Home	100 (100)	398 (322)	2181 (1804)	2579 (2126)	26
City General Hospital. .	205 (203)	1558 (1166)	8421 (8767)	9979 (9933)	49
Leicester and Leicestershire Maternity Hosp.	148 (150)	839 (1290)	6183 (8348)	7022 (9638)	47
Royal Infirmary . .	104 (52)	334 (288)	358 (150)	692 (438)	7
Grand Totals . .	1182 (1051)	5906 (5766)	31502(30730)	37408(36496)	32

*119 Highcross Street Clinic closed—Wednesday, 28.5.47.
Friday, 30.5.47.

†Bond Street Wednesday Clinic opened 4.6.47.

Bond Street Friday Clinic opened 4.7.47.

The following are particulars concerning the source of the new patients who attended the *district* clinics :

(The corresponding figures for the previous year are in brackets)

CLINIC	Referred by								
	Health Visitors	Mid-wives	Doctors	Ex-patients or friends	City General Hosp.	Other Sources	Other Clinics	Came of own accord	Totals
Cort Crescent	33 (37)	33 (25)	3 (3)	14 (24)	— (2)	— (4)	8 (4)	179(138)	270 (237)
13 Crescent Street ..	12 (17)	167 (152)	20(13)	22 (4)	3 (4)	17 (23)	5 (7)	129(148)	375 (368)
Belgrave Hall	37 (32)	141 (169)	24(32)	20 (19)	5 (7)	9 (11)	12 (1)	160(142)	408 (413)
Newby Street	30 (27)	189 (213)	23(20)	36 (34)	10(17)	31 (28)	10(13)	120(104)	449 (456)
St. Christopher's ..	15 (12)	271 (271)	9(16)	5 (2)	4 (5)	12 (7)	1 (3)	35 (59)	352 (375)
Braunstone Avenue ..	4 (—)	192 (176)	4 (2)	2 (—)	2 (8)	4 (2)	11 (5)	31 (34)	250 (227)
Highcross Street.—Wed. (Closed 28.5.47) ..	8 (23)	49 (134)	6 (9)	42 (79)	— (8)	14 (32)	1 (4)	37 (59)	157 (348)
Highcross Street.—Fri. (Closed 30.5.47) ..	4 (17)	43 (118)	3 (2)	42 (65)	1(—)	6 (19)	— (1)	50 (54)	149 (276)
Bond Street .. .. (Opened Wed., 4.6.47) (Opened Fri., 4.7.47)	17 (—)	58 (—)	6(—)	84 (—)	1(—)	14 (—)	1(—)	51 (—)	232 (—)
Kelland College .. .. (Opened 3.6.47)	2 (—)	114 (—)	—(—)	— (—)	11(—)	2 (—)	—(—)	6 (—)	135 (—)
Totals	162(165)	1257(1258)	98(97)	267(227)	37(51)	109(126)	49(38)	798(738)	2777(2700)

The attendances at the district clinics in 1946 indicated that two additional sessions were needed and these were provided at 13 Crescent Street on a Friday, and an additional session for the Highcross Street district.

The premises at 119 Highcross Street, which had been used for Child Welfare sessions since 1910, ceased to be available to the department early in June and arrangements were made to serve the district by ante-natal clinic sessions at the Public Medical Service Rooms, Bond Street, and Infant Welfare sessions in Buckminster Road and South Church Gate.

In 1947, the attendances at Cort Crescent Ante-natal Clinic became too heavy for one session, and the work was divided up by an additional session on a Tuesday afternoon.

The lack of any suitable premises in which the clinic could be held has created a difficulty for the mothers on the New Parks Estate. The nearest premises were at Kelland College, Kirby Road, and an ante-natal session was established in June.

In arriving at any estimate of the percentage of pregnant women who attend ante-natal clinics, the number of notified births (6,844), less the number of twin pregnancies (106) has to be considered in relation to the number of first visits paid to an ante-natal clinic, namely 5,906. The percentage thus arrived at is 87 per cent., but this does not allow for the transfer from one clinic to another and attendances at Hospital clinics of patients who have been seen elsewhere. The percentage attendance is satisfactory.

Midwives

During the year 1947, 109 midwives notified their intention to practise. Of these, 27 were Municipal Midwives, one relief Municipal Midwife, 17 were midwives in independent practice, and the remaining 64 were practising in maternity hospitals or maternity homes.

The Municipal Midwifery Scheme

Summary of work done by Municipal Midwives

Area	No. of Midwives	Cases Attended	Gas and Air Administered	VISITS Post-Natal	VISITS Ante-Natal	VISITS Total
1	4	386	248	5,224	1,321	6,545
2	5	466	280	7,838	1,971	9,809
3	3	369	169	5,908	1,748	7,656
4	2	327	65	5,196	1,174	6,370
5	4	413	218	6,175	1,582	7,757
6	3	274	63	4,244	768	5,012
7	2	299	108	4,351	738	5,089
8	1	99	56	1,665	485	2,150
Relief	1	35	—	959	10	969
Grand Total		2,668	1,207	41,560	9,797	51,357

The number of confinements attended by midwives in the Service in 1947 was very much greater than in 1946, which latter year was itself a record. The increase was particularly marked in the first half of the year. The bookings during the latter part of the year indicated that the work during the first part of 1948 would not reach the peak of early 1947.

The number of visits paid also shows a marked increase, 41,560 as compared with 37,420 in 1946, which latter was a very low record. This increase has been made possible by the employment of part-time midwives.

In spite of the great increase in work, the Service has run more smoothly than in 1946 owing to more staff being available in general. The situation has also been eased by the increase in the employment of part-time midwives, a system which has proved very satisfactory. In 1946, the average number of full-time midwives on duty was 20, and in 1947, 23½. At the beginning of the year, there were 22 midwives; this rose to 25 by the middle of the year, fell to 23 by November, but rose to 24 at the end of the year.

In 1946, there were only four part-time midwives on the panel. During 1947, the number rose to 11, but is now 10. The amount of work which these midwives undertake varies greatly from month to month, depending on the amount of work available and the personal inclination of the part-time midwife.

In addition, the services of the Queen's Nurses are also used for visiting patients in certain circumstances.

HOUSING.—Though during 1947 no midwife had to refuse the appointment owing to lack of accommodation, which situation occurred several times in 1946, one midwife, appointed in July, did not secure a Corporation house until November.

Seven midwives now occupy Council houses and two midwives were in urgent need of a Council house at the end of the year.

TRANSPORT.—The facilities provided through the City Ambulance Service continues to be of great benefit to midwives. The number of midwives using cars or autocycles has increased and this has helped to maintain the service during extremely busy times. The question of garage accommodation for midwives on Housing Estates has still to be settled.

ANALGESIA.—Two midwives, Mrs. Reston and Mrs. Farmer, undertook the necessary training and obtained the certificate of proficiency in the administration of gas and air analgesia. It is satisfactory to report that the number of cases receiving analgesia in 1947 showed a great increase, particularly in the latter part of the year, following representations to certain midwives who habitually failed to use analgesia. In 1947, 50 per cent. (as against 30 per cent. in 1946) of women attended received analgesia.

Home Help Service

The Home Help Service, which was inaugurated at the end of 1946, became fully established during 1947. Mrs. D. I. Mills had to return to her home in Scotland for domestic reasons and was replaced as Organiser by Mrs. E. Hamer, who had been a Billetting Officer in the County of Leicester during the war. Mrs. Hamer commenced duties on 1st April, 1947.

Much of the success of the Scheme is due to the co-operation of the Domestic Subjects Department of the Education Authority, who arrange a preparation course of two weeks for each applicant. In this way a definite standard of work is assured and Home Helps are given useful information concerning the rest of the Department.

During the year it was decided that Home Helps should be provided with outdoor uniform as soon as it became possible to obtain the necessary material, and in the meantime, each Home Help is provided with an official badge after she has passed through the preparation course.

The following is a statistical report of the work for 1947 :

Total number of Home Helps enrolled during the year		71
(a) Full-time	60	
(b) Part-time	11	
Number of Home Helps resigned during 1947		30
Number of Home Helps employed at the beginning of 1947		12
Maximum number of Home Helps employed during 1947		53
Number of Home Helps employed at the end of 1947		49
Total number of cases covered during the year		495
(a) Confinements	288	
(b) Ordinary illness	115	
(c) Chronic cases	36	
(d) Old age infirmity	54	
(e) Blind persons	2	
	495	

Circular 20/44 of the Ministry of Health, dated 22nd March, 1944

In accordance with the above Circular, detailed information is now obtained concerning any infant whose birth weight was 5½ lbs. or less.

Particulars are included in the Maternity and Child Welfare Return and show that there were 447 such infants born in 1947, of whom 366 were known to have survived their birth up to four weeks.

It is a matter for regret that no separate premature infants' unit has been established, and that there is as yet no breast milk bank for the City. Their provision will probably pass to the hospitals, under the National Health Service Act, but it is hoped that ultimately the City will have a premature infants' unit and breast milk bank.

Obstetric Consultants

During 1947, a consultant was called in to two emergencies only, both due to prolonged and delayed labour.

Puerperal Pyrexia

During the year, there were 78 cases of Puerperal Pyrexia, and the following table shows the place of confinement and of treatment, with the results of treatment.

PUERPERAL PYREXIA

Notifications and Result of Treatment

1947

CONFINED AT				TREATED AT					RESULT OF TREATMENT									
									Recovered at					Died at				
Home	Maternity Home or Hospital	City General Hospital	Royal Infirmary	Home	Maternity Home or Hospital	City Isolation Hospital	City General Hospital	Royal Infirmary	Home	Maternity Home or Hospital	City Isolation Hospital	City General Hospital	Royal Infirmary	Home	Maternity Home or Hospital	City Isolation Hospital	City General Hospital	Royal Infirmary
14	43	21	—	2	25	36	15	—	2	25	36	15	—	—	—	—	—	—

The figures include seven cases of abortion.

The policy of removing all patients in whom potential sepsis cannot be excluded to the Puerperal Fever Unit of the City Isolation Hospital continues, and the results obtained justify the procedure.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum

The following details show the incidence and results of treatment of this disease of the new-born during 1947 :

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM, 1947

Cases notified during year		21
Visited by Health Visitors		21
Removed to hospital		3
Treated in hospital		4
Result of Treatment :		
Vision unimpaired	18	
,, impaired	—	
,, lost	—	
Still under treatment at end of year	2	
Patients died	1	
Removed from district	—	
Total	21	

Registered Nursing Homes

Concerning the ascertainment of Homes which may not be registered, this matter is kept constantly in mind and all domiciliary births which take place at addresses other than home addresses are carefully scrutinised and then followed up by the Health Visitor.

Municipal Maternity Home

The number of confinements at the Home during 1947 was 344, as compared with 424 during the previous year. The corresponding figures for the previous five years were :

1942	1943	1944	1945	1946
416	420	428	419	424

The ante-natal clinic is held twice weekly in the centre of the City, as facilities at the Home proved inadequate.

Staff.—Dr. T. W. Allen continues as Medical Officer on call for the Home on a part-time salaried basis.

TABLE 5

LIST OF REGISTERED NURSING HOMES

(Including Maternity Homes)

Address	No. of Beds
9 Mere Road	1
66 Uppingham Road	4
Stoneygate Nursing Home, Stoneygate Road	10
39 Scraptoft Lane	8
" Broadview," Goodwood Road	5
" Clifton Nursing Home," 58 Fosse Road Central	6
Central Nursing Home, 6 University Road	15
350 Aylestone Road	8
The Laurels, 185 Uppingham Road	8
Sundial Nursing Home, Aylestone Road	20
85 Narborough Road	10
St. Francis Private Hospital, 362 London Road	26
Springfield Nursing Home, 271 London Road	8
The Woodlands Nursing Home, Uplands Road, Groby Road	6
Springfield Road Rest Home, 35 Springfield Road	8
The Lawn Nursing Home, London Road	22
New Registration :	
" Meadowbank " Nursing Home, 13 Park Hill Drive	4

TABLE 6. MUNICIPAL MATERNITY HOME

Return relating to Maternity Homes maintained or subsidised by the Council, as required by the Ministry of Health, for year 1947

FORM M.C.W. 96a

1.	Name and address of Institution : Municipal Maternity Home, Westcotes Drive, Leicester.	
2.	Number of beds in the Institution (exclusive of isolation and labour beds) at 31st December, 1947	25
2a.	Number of beds, if any, included under item 2 which have been allocated to, and reserved for, expectant mothers in need of Hospital treatment	3
3.	Number of maternity cases admitted during the year : Patients	372
3a.	Number of women treated during the year in the beds shown against item 2a. (These women should be included also against item 3)	17
3b.	Average duration of treatment of Expectant Mothers in beds shown against item 2a	3.3 days
4.	Average duration of stay of cases included against item 3	11.9 days
5.	Number of cases delivered by :	
	(a) Midwives	304
	(b) Doctors	38
6.	Number of cases in which medical assistance was sought by a midwife in emergency	153
7.	Number of cases admitted after delivery	2
8.	Number of cases notified as :	
	(a) Puerperal Fever	—
	(b) Puerperal Pyrexia	5
9.	Number of cases of pemphigus neonatorum ..	—
10.	(a) Number of infants who have at any time received a supplementary or complementary feed while in the Institution	36
	(b) Number of infants wholly breast-fed on leaving Institution	299
11.	(a) Number of cases notified as ophthalmia neonatorum..	—
	(b) Result of treatment in each case	—
12.	(a) Number of maternal deaths	—
	(b) Cause of death in each case	—
13.	(a) Number of stillbirths	4
	(b) Cause of death in each case and results of post-mortem examination (if obtainable) :	
	Prematurity	1
	Breech (twin)	1
	Macerated	1
	Delayed Labour	1
14.	(a) Number of infant deaths within 10 days of birth ..	2
	(b) Cause of death in each case and results of post-mortem (if obtainable) :	
	Atelectasis	1
	Pneumonia	1

Training of Pupil Midwives

The scheme for the training of pupil midwives remains the same as that described for the year 1938, and the number of pupils accepted for training during the year under review was :

	Part II.
Number of Pupils in training at beginning of 1947	17
,, ,, ,, accepted for training during 1947 ..	46
,, ,, ,, who commenced training during 1947 ..	46
,, ,, ,, who completed training and successfully passed examination at first attempt ..	36
,, ,, ,, who failed to pass examination, but re-sat and passed	5
,, ,, ,, who completely failed	2
,, ,, ,, in training at end of 1947	20
,, ,, ,, who did not complete training ..	1

Post-natal Clinic

The only Post-natal Clinic, opened in 1938, is limited to women confined in the Municipal Maternity Home.

The following figures give details of attendances during 1947 and of treatment carried out when found necessary :

Number of new patients invited	290
Number of new patients attended (i.e., first visits) ..	210
Number of patients who paid second visits	20
Number of patients who paid third and subsequent visits ..	30
Total attendances (first and subsequent visits)	316
Of the new patients examined at the first visit :	
Found to be normal	152
Found to be abnormal	58
Of those found to be abnormal :	
Cauterised	40
Cauterised and referred to own doctor	10
Cauterised and failed to return	5
Advised at Clinic re future treatment	7
Referred to Hospital for Surgical treatment	1
Of patients referred to own doctor :	
Pessary fitted at doctor's request	9
Treated by own doctor	1

A written report and request for treatment at the clinic is sent to the patient's own doctor before this is undertaken. The figures show that this method is acceptable to the private doctor.

Birth Control Clinic

The following figures refer to the year 1947:

	City	*County*	*Total*
Number of patients who sought advice	152	66	218
,, ,, ,, were accepted for advice	146	64	210
,, ,, ,, were refused advice	6	2	8

Concerning the 210 women accepted for advice, the following are the medical reasons for which the advice was given:

Husband:	*City*	*County*	*Total*
Active Tuberculosis	4	—	4
Other diseases	3	—	3
Children:			
Congenital defect	2	—	2
Patient:			
Nervous debility	11	4	15
General debility	52	25	77
Anaemia	3	5	8
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	8	1	9
Heart disease	3	1	4
Kidney Trouble	5	1	6
Albuminuria of Pregnancy	1	—	1
Toxaemia of Pregnancy	11	5	16
Obstetric complications	12	9	21
Gynaecological conditions	10	2	12
Various other conditions	21	11	32

CASES IN WHICH ADVICE WAS REFUSED.—Advice was refused to eight women (six City and two County). In six of the women there were no medical grounds for contraception, one was found to be pregnant, and one was advised concerning a gynaecological condition.

Schools for Mothers and Infant Welfare Centres

The medical staffing has been maintained by using part-time Medical Practitioners when whole-time staff is not available. Even with the full complement of whole-time staff it will always be necessary to employ part-time Medical Practitioners on a sessional basis to maintain the service during emergency leave and annual leave.

By this means out of 1,234 sessions held, only 38 did not have the services of a doctor.

Considerable reorganisation of weekly district clinics became necessary when the department had to vacate the premises at 119 Highcross Street at short notice.

These premises had been used since 1910 and were available every day. To serve the district, Infant Welfare Centres were opened at the Royce Institute, South Church Gate, and the Memorial Church, Buckminster Road, and have proved more convenient for many mothers in the area.

In connection with new Housing Estates, an additional Infant Welfare Centre was opened at Kelland College, to which mothers from the New Parks Estate travel, though many of them have long distances to travel.

To meet the needs of the women living in the Wicklow Drive area, an additional Infant Welfare Centre was opened at the Uppingham Road Methodist Church.

(Corresponding figures for the previous year in brackets)

Number of Infant Welfare Centres		24	(22)	
,, ,, Medical Weekly Sessions		26	(24)	
,, ,, Sessions held ..		1,234	(1,196)	
Total attendances of Mothers		62,342	(57,886)	
Total attendances of Children:				
Under one year old ..	51,292	65,622	(45,205)	(61,194)
Over one year old ..	14,330		(15,989)	
First visits of Children :				
Under one year old ..	4,803	5,542	(4,146)	(4,820)
Over one year old ..	739		(674)	
Number of Children attending who at the end of the year were:				
Under one year old ..	4,284	9,805	(3,706)	(9,004)
Over one year old ..	5,521		(5,298)	
Number of sessions at which a doctor was present ..		1,196	(1,161)	
Number of children seen by a doctor		26,210	(24,561)	

The total number of attendances by mothers has increased by 4,456.

The total number of first visits shows continued increase.

The absence of a doctor from only 38 sessions is satisfactory

The average number of children seen by a doctor at each session was 22.

Diphtheria Immunisation

Facilities are available at all Infant Welfare Centres, at all Day Nurseries and also at one Central Clinic each week for Diphtheria Immunisation. In addition, a " boosting " dose is offered to all immunised children when they enter school.

Infants' Milk Depot

The work of this Depot at 13 Crescent Street continues unchanged. Vitamin products are distributed from this Centre.

Promotion of Cleanliness and Good Habits and the Elimination of Verminous Children (Circular 2,831 of the Ministry of Health, dated July, 1943)

ASCERTAINMENT.—Since the receipt of this Circular, Health Visitors now include the examination of children's heads as part of their routine work, both in the homes and at clinics.

The classification used is that any child who on three or more occasions is found to have vermin or many nits in the hair is considered to be verminous.

The number of children under five years of age known to the Department to be persistently verminous during the year under review was 10, and, in general, they belonged to families where the mother was not unduly concerned about the presence of head lice.

METHOD OF CLEANSING.—A method, similar to that undertaken by the School Health Service, is adopted, namely, mechanical removal of lice and nits by means of a steel comb. A stock of steel combs is, therefore, kept in the department and combs are available on demand.

No cleansing station, as such, is provided in the area, the onus of cleansing being placed on the parent, but in selected cases where domestic difficulties have been present, the Cleansing Centre, established under the Scabies Order, has been used for certain verminous children.

Treatment at School Clinics

No change except as shown hereunder.

Dental Clinic

Details of the work done during the year are set out below:

(The corresponding totals for the previous year are shown in brackets)

	Children under 5 years	*Adults*	*Total*	
Number of cases treated	70	307	377	(188)
Number of attendances	87	1,131	1,218	(634)
Extractions—Permanent teeth	—	1,610	1,610	(966)
Temporary teeth	138	—	138	(61)
Anaesthetics—Local	68	408	476	(207)
Gas	3	45	48	(26)
Fillings—Permanent teeth	—	423	423	(21)
Temporary teeth	4	—	4	(6)
Scalings	1	40	41	(17)
Dentures	—	144	144	(99)
Prosthetic dressings, etc.	5	437	442	(271)
Repairs, etc.	—	10	10	(9)
X-rays	—	3	3	(2)
Consultations	4	91	95	(44)
Number of sessions held			185	(105)

Artificial Sunlight

The number of children referred to the clinic was 145, as against 138 for the previous year.

Results were as follows :

	Good Results		*Fair or Unchanged*		*Total*
Infants:	*Boys*	*Girls*	*Boys*	*Girls*	
Rickets	10	8	1	—	19
Debility	5	24	—	2	31
Anaemia	2	2	—	1	5
Respiratory Catarrh	8	7	—	—	15
Various	2	2	—	—	4
Totals	27	43	1	3	74

Orthopaedic Clinic. No change.

Other School Clinics

There were 25 children under five years of age admitted to the Ear, Nose and Throat Clinic, 280 to the Eyes Clinic, and 183 to the Skin and Minor Ailments Clinic.

Day Nurseries

During the year under review, it was decided (1) to replace the existing Day Nursery at 352 Humberstone Road by a hutted Nursery to be erected on a site in the district; the house will be retained as a Hostel for staff, and (2) to establish a Day Nursery in Service huts already erected in Braunstone Park.

Additional Hostel accommodation was secured and opened at 138 Regent Road, at " Woodlawn," Elms Road, and negotiations are pending for more Hostel accommodation without which it is not possible to increase the staff.

TRAINING OF STUDENTS.—The revised syllabus of training is now in full operation, as a Course Tutor, Miss Bell commenced duty during the year.

The attendances at each Nursery are detailed below :

Attendances:	*Whole day*	*Half day*	*Daily Average*
St. Martin's	10,742	532	42.6
Glen Street	11,613	220	46.1
Humberstone Road	7,576	116	30.7
Fosse Road	6,562	227	26.0
Fairway	8,164	311	32.4
New Walk	6,382	262	25.4
Bradgate Street	8,525	175	34.1
College Street	7,495	442	29.7
Belgrave House	11,108	149	44.1
Bedford Street	9,785	322	39.6
Sparkenhoe Street	9,771	441	39.6

There is no hope of reducing the heavy waiting lists at all the Nurseries.

The staff situation, accentuated by the new training scheme, which requires students to spend time away from the Nurseries, has become acute at times. While maintaining State Registered Nurses in charge of all the Nurseries, the need has been for staff nurses and wardens. It is hoped that the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Education will hold more frequent Child Care Reserve Courses so that a supply of wardens will be maintained.

Residential Nursery

The premises at 140 Regent Road were opened in October of the year under review. The accommodation is for 30 children but it is recognised that such accommodation will not be adequate for the City, and additional premises at 136 Westcotes Drive are being prepared for a second Residential Nursery. The demand for vacancies was immediate and the number of children is regrettably limited by the amount of staff available.

Pre-Nursing Scheme

This scheme has been in operation for three years, but the response was so disappointing that its continuance was under review. However, several applications have been received for the Course in 1948, so that the scheme will not be abandoned at present.

Child Life Protection

This work is carried on by one Health Visitor only and it occupies most of her time.

The following is a summary of the work:

Visits	734
Applications for registration	33
Applications refused	—
Legal proceedings	Nil
Number on register at 31st December, 1947 ..	53 (56 children)

Circular 2866 of the Ministry of Health, dated October, 1943

The Care of Illegitimate Children.—In accordance with the provisions of the above Circular, a scheme has been in operation since 1st April, 1944, in collaboration with the Diocesan Moral Welfare Association.

Full details were given in the 1944 report.

Analysis of the work done during 1947 is as follows :

Number of illegitimate births notified to the Moral Welfare Association		358
Number of girls sent to Homes and Hostels prior to the birth of their children		19
Number of children born elsewhere during 1947 and brought as infants to the City		8
		385
1. **At present living in their own homes with their children**		52
2. **Living in lodgings with their children**		13
Mothers in these two categories have been helped in various ways including :		
Children attending Day Nurseries	5	
Accommodation found	2	
Clothing provided	4	
Work found	1	
Financial help	2	
Legal advice on Affiliation	15	
Legal advice on Adoption	9	
Grants obtained towards maintenance	4	
3. **Sent to Maternity Homes and Hostels**		22
(9 children subsequently adopted).		
Payments for maintenance in the above were arranged as follows :		
Met by applicants or their parents	12	
,, ,, City Health Department and parents jointly	5	
,, ,, City Health Department	5	
4. **Foster Homes.** Child placed		1
5. Institutions—Admitted to Children's Homes	2	
,, ,, P.A. Home	1	
	—	3
6. **Adoption**—Through Adoption Society	10	
Privately arranged	12	
	—	22
7. **Residential Nursery**—Admitted		2
8. **Domestic Work**—Post found for one mother with baby		1
9. **Transferred**—To County Worker	16	
Left district	5	
	—	21
10. **Children died**		18
11. **Health Visitor Reported** " No help required at present "		230
		385

In 101 cases the child's parents were co-habiting. In 30 cases grants towards maintenance of child are made by Voluntary Societies.

The Moral Welfare Association also dealt with 96 cases of children born before 1947.

Adoption of Children (Regulation) Act, 1939

The Leicester Diocesan Moral Welfare Association continues as the Registered Adoption Society for the City and County.

Details of the work of the Society during 1947 are as follow:

Applications from persons wishing to adopt a child ..	73
Number of children offered to the Society with a view to adoption	70
Number of children awaiting Adoption Order at the end of 1946	35
Number of children placed with a view to adoption ..	40
Number of orders made in respect of children placed ..	48
Number of children placed and awaiting orders at the end of the year	24
Number of children taken back by mother during probationary period	3

Private Adoptions.—The Act permits of adoptions being undertaken privately, information to be supplied to the Department seven days prior to reception.

There were 47 such notifications in 1947, as compared with 40 in 1946.

Such children remain under the supervision of the Child Life Protection Visitor until the adoption has been legalised or the child attains the age of nine years.

Statistics

Birth Rate.—There were 3,113 male births, 2,926 female births, a total of 6,039, giving a birth rate of 21.9 per 1,000 population.

Of the total births (6,039) 389 were illegitimate (197 males and 192 females), giving an *illegitimate birth rate* of 1.4.

Stillbirths.—There were 154 stillbirths, 81 males and 73 females.

Infant Mortality Rate.—

Number of deaths in infants under one year ..	285
Corrected number of births	6,039
Infant death rate	47.2

The rates for England and Wales and the Great Towns were 41 and 47 respectively.

The total deaths of infants under one year were 285, 157 males and 128 females.

This gives an infant death rate of 47.2 per 1,000 live births, which compares favourably with the rate for the Great Towns.

From an analysis of the deaths, the following observations are made :

1. Gastro-Enteritis accounted for 70 of the deaths, five only in the under one month group, the remaining 65 being children chiefly in the 1-3 and 3-6 months groups.
2. More male infants than female infants, 157 compared with 128, failed to survive the first year of life, as in previous years.
3. The high percentage of infant deaths under one month was not as marked as in previous years.
4. Prematurity alone accounted for 53, that is, 18 per cent. of the deaths.
5. Concerning congenital deformities and virus infection, two lines of enquiry are pursued : (a) in all cases of virus infection notified in women between 15 and 45, the Health Visitor makes enquiries as to pregnancy and if it is found she then continues her enquiry after confinement as to any congenital malformation.

   Also, at all ante-natal clinics, enquiries are made and records kept of any virus infection during pregnancy with the same follow-up; (b) in all infants known to have been born with a malformation, the Health Visitor makes special enquiries as to any virus infection during pregnancy.

These enquiries have been pursued over a period of more than one year with a view to establishing whether there is any connection between virus infection and congenital deformity. From a survey of the results to date, the connection is not proven, but data will still be collected until a much larger series has been examined.

Maternal Mortality

Number of deaths during the year		4
From Puerperal Sepsis	—	
From other accidents and diseases of pregnancy and parturition	4	
Total	4	

		1947	1946
Rate per 1,000 live and stillbirths ..		0.65	0.99
Puerperal Sepsis rate		Nil	0.2
Figures for England and Wales :			
Maternal Mortality Rate ..	1.17		
Puerperal Sepsis Rate ..	0.26		

The above figures agree with the Registrar-General and indicate a satisfactory Maternal Mortality Rate.

July, 1948 E. B. BERENICE HUMPHREYS

TABLE 7. City of Leicester

INFANT MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1947

Net Deaths from stated Causes at various Ages under 1 year of Age

(LOCAL FIGURES)

CAUSE OF DEATH	Under 1 Wk.	1 to 2 Weeks	2 to 3 Weeks	3 to 4 Weeks	Total under 1 Month	1 to 3 Mths.	3 to 6 Mths.	6 to 9 Mths.	9 to 12 Mths.	Total Deaths under 1 Year
All Causes Certified	91	18	8	3	120	55	55	30	25	285
Congenital Malformations	14	5	1	—	20	9	3	1	1	34
Birth Injuries	8	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	8
Atelectasis	4	—	—	1	5	—	—	—	—	5
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus	2	1	2	1	6	2	2	—	—	10
Premature Births	45	4	1	—	50	3	—	—	—	53
Diarrhoea, etc.	—	4	1	—	5	21	21	13	10	70
Convulsions	2	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	3	7
Asphyxia Neonatorum	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Icterus Neonatorum	4	—	—	—	4	2	2	3	—	11
Erythroblastosis Foetalis	3	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	3
Pemphigus Neonatorum	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Tetanus ,,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rickets	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Haemorrhagic Disease of the Newborn	3	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	3
Pink Disease	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculous Meningitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Abdominal Tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Tuberculous Diseases	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	3
Meningitis (not Tuberculous)	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	3
Encephalitis	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	4
Bronchitis	—	1	1	—	2	4	3	—	—	9
Pneumonia (all forms)	2	1	2	—	5	5	13	6	6	25
Syphilis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Intussusception	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Heart Disease	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Measles	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	3
Cerebro-spinal Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Suffocation	1	1	—	—	2	3	2	2	—	9
Other Causes	3	—	—	1	4	3	4	1	1	13

Net Births in the Year { legitimate, 5,650. illegitimate, 389.

Net Deaths in the Year of { legitimate infants, 263. illegitimate infants, 22.

APPENDIX V.

REPORT OF
THE CITY ANALYST

For the Year 1947

by

F. C. BULLOCK, B.SC., F.R.I.C., P.A.INST.W.E.
(Public Analyst and Official Agricultural Analyst)

To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee:

I beg to submit the Annual Report of the work carried out in the City Laboratory, Health Department, for the year 1947.

A total of 5,148 examinations were carried out, as set out in Table A. This, and a number of other tables, are grouped together at the end of the Report.

Staff

Several changes in the Staff occurred during the year under review. Miss M. A. Cullis was engaged in January in anticipation of the call-up to the Services in February of Mr. T. W. Toseland, whose temporary deferment was referred to in last year's report. Miss Cullis left the Department in December.

Mr. W. E. Kirk, A.R.I.C., who became ill soon after his appointment in May, 1946, was able to resume work in March, 1947. He left early this year (1948) to take a post in teaching.

Mr. W. A. Cregeen, F.R.I.C., was appointed as Deputy to the Public Analyst and commenced his duties here on 29th September, 1947.

Mr. E. Minshall, A.R.I.C., obtained his B.SC., and resigned from this Department in October in order to take up a new position in Research.

Mr. H. D. Wilshere, B.A., was engaged in November, and has since left to complete his B.SC. course at Cambridge.

The position as regards staff is still, therefore, very much hand-to-mouth, and unsatisfactory from many points of view. The strain of continually getting fresh people into ways suited to our particular conditions and losing them just when the teething trouble stage is over is considerable.

Accommodation

The Laboratory extensions referred to in last year's Report were continued during the year; and though the Scheme was a comparatively modest one, it was not completed during the year because of the difficulties of the times which to-day seem inherent in such undertakings. However, a great improvement has already been effected in the conditions under which the staff can work, and I would like here to record my appreciation of the enlightened policy of the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee in sanctioning the necessary expenditure.

The mild upheaval involved in these alterations was followed by another one in changing over the voltage of the electric supply from 100 volt to 240 volt. This process temporarily put out of commission the ovens, incubators, water baths, centrifuges, and other electrical gear. However, by short term expedients, temporary use of transformers and so on we managed to carry out the work. The change-over has enabled us to bring into use the Spekker Absorptiometer and to install strip lighting throughout the laboratory. The year, therefore, has definitely been one of progress in respect of accommodation and equipment, though it is hoped that eventually it will be possible to have a laboratory all on one floor designed for its special purpose. Though the changes necessitated much work being done under makeshift conditions, I owe it to my staff that we accomplished all essential work that came for our attention.

Legal

The following are among the chief S.R. & O's. which came into force during the year.

S. R. & O. No. 161.—The Edible Gelatine (Control) Order, 1947. This order defines Edible Gelatine, prohibits the use of any other gelatine in the manufacture of any food, and only permits the use of Edible Gelatine in specified foods.

S. R. & O. No. 162.—The Meat Products and Canned Meat (Control and Maximum Prices) Order, 1947. Re-enacts with amendments the Meat Products, Canned Soup and Canned Meat (Control and Maximum Prices) Order, and later amended by No. 545, in that fat of vegetable origin will count as part of the meat content of beef sausages, beef sausage meat and beef slicing sausage, if it does not exceed 25 per cent. of the total prescribed minimum meat content of the product.

S. R. & O. No. 612.—Provides for heat treatment under prescribed conditions of certain ice cream mixes.

S. R. & O. No. 650.—The Food Standards (Mustard) (No. 2) (Amendment) Order, 1947. The percentage of allyl isothiocyanate in mustard, compound mustard or mustard condiment is reduced from 0.35 to 0.28 per cent.

S. R. & O. No. 1134.—The Fluorine in Food Order, 1947. This Order prescribes maximum limits for the fluorine content of acidic phosphates used for food purposes, and of foods containing acidic phosphates.

S. R. & O. No. 2001.—The Labelling of Food (Amendment No. 2) Order, 1947. Permits claims on labels and in advertisements that butter is a natural source of vitamin A without the quantity being specified.

S. R. & O. No. 2709.—The Labelling of Food Order (Amendment No. 3). Permits certain items to be sold without a declaration of ingredients, and permits the sale of Advocaat containing not less than 30 per cent. proof spirit.

S. R. & O. No. 2756.—Soft Drinks Order, 1947, made considerable changes in the conditions under which Soft Drinks could be made, labelled, and sold.

Milk

Two hundred and fifty-two samples, mostly Formal, were taken under the Food and Drugs Act, and were examined for chemical composition. Nine hundred and thirty-three samples taken under Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1936, were examined for bacteriological quality, and of these, 912 were also examined for chemical composition. 1,493 2-oz. samples were taken direct from pasteurising plants during the year to ascertain the efficiency of the pasteurising process by applying the Phosphatase Test. The samples which were in any way unsatisfactory in chemical composition or in efficiency of pasteurisation are set out in Table " C." Bacteriological examinations are summarised in Table " E." It may be said briefly that no serious case of the addition of water was encountered during the year, and no illegal use of preservatives was detected. One or two border line samples where Solids-not-Fat were slightly deficient, i.e., below 8.5 per cent., were probably genuine Milks of abnormal composition. Cases of Fat deficiency were sometimes considerable (up to 20.0 per cent.) and were usually morning milks of which the corresponding evening milk was rich in fat.

As is to be expected, the average composition of all samples examined varies little from year to year, although individual genuine samples vary considerably.

Average composition for 1947 are as follow:

Samples	*Number Examined*	*Average Fat per cent.*	*Average S.n.F. per cent.*
Taken under Food and Drugs Act	252	3.55	8.81
Taken under Milk (Special Designations) Order ..	912	3.65	8.83

Only FOUR samples out of the 1,493 to which the Phosphatase Test was applied failed. At least one of these was evidently milk which had not been heated at all.

The bulking of most commercial milk supplies to-day, no doubt, smooths out any deliberate additions of water, but generally speaking, our experience is that the milk supply in Leicester is on a pretty satisfactory basis. Of the bacteriological quality of the special grades of milk known as Accredited and Tuberculin Tested, the position is not quite so good. Table " E " indicates that only 75 per cent. of these samples came up to the necessary standard.

Food Samples

One of the most beneficent measures the Ministry of Food has carried out in recent years has been the introduction of standards of composition for bottled beverages purporting to be cocktails. Well-known brands made by reputable firms were, of course, satisfactory; on the other hand many very inferior and highly distasteful preparations have been put on the market by upstart firms during and since the war. These preparations would hardly have found a sale in normal times, or under any other name, but owing to the vagueness of the meaning of the word cocktail in default of legal definition, a Public Analyst could do very little to protect the public beyond pointing out the discrepancies between the intrinsic value of these preparations and the price demanded for their purchase.

The difficulties were obvious because so-called cocktails ranged from preparations whose main property was the tonic effect or " kick " due largely to the alcoholic content, to preparations like Tomato Cocktails, which teetotallers were proud to drink. These vegetable cocktails were devoid of alcohol and were more in the nature of a soup.

The Labelling of Food Order, 1946, provides for FOUR types of cocktail:

(1) " **Cocktails** " containing not less than 40 per cent. proof spirit.
(2) " **Wine Cocktails** " containing not less than 35 per cent. proof spirit.
(3) " **British Wine Cocktails** " containing not less than 24 per cent. proof spirit.
(4) " **Non-alcoholic Fruit Juice Cocktail.**"

This section of the Order also contains a very effective bit of phraseology: " No person shall sell any liquor described in a label . . . by any words calculated to indicate either directly or by ambiguity, omission or inference that the liquor is . . . a cocktail . . . unless . . ."

On the authority of this Order exception was taken during the year under review to two samples of cocktails submitted for analysis. (They were of very different types, however).

X's Wine Aperitif.—Informal sample Number 820 contained only 32 per cent. proof spirit instead of not less than 35 per cent. as declared. The use of the word " aperitif " instead of "cocktail" had been sanctioned by the Ministry of Food. The manufacturers did not query our complaint and offered an explanation that a stop gap supply of Colonial wine of untested strength had been used in making up a recent batch of their aperitif. This wine was presumably of lower alcoholic content than their normal supply. The manufacturer was cautioned.

" No. 10 Cocktail."—Informal sample Number 2258 was the type of article which the new Regulations are designed to hound off the market. It contained over 99 per cent. water with traces of colouring and flavouring matter, and about 0.3 per cent. phosphoric acid. It would have given no satisfaction to any purchaser and was dear at any price. The rest of the stock had been withdrawn from sale when the Inspector returned to the shop, as proceedings by another authority were pending.

Ground Almond Substitute

An Informal sample No. 2176, sold under the above description, was a mixture of about equal parts of wheat flour and soya flour, with a barely perceptible trace of almond flavouring. The oil content of 13 per cent. compared unfavourably with the 50 per cent. oil content of genuine ground almonds, and the price of 2s. per lb. was high in view of the controlled price of the two ingredients, 4d. and 10½d. per lb. respectively. A follow-up Formal sample No. 2182 was similar in composition. As no licence to manufacture was in existence, an infringement of the Labelling of Food Order was being committed; the vendor was instructed to discontinue sale. We learned later from the Ministry of Food that the distribution of this material is limited to caterers and manufacturers under the name " Bakers' Filler Almond Flavour."

Dried Skimmed Milk

An Informal sample No. 607 was normal in composition and in sound condition, but the total contents of the tin were only sufficient to make 3.55 pints of liquid milk containing 9.0 per cent. of milk solids other than fat. The label bore a statement that the contents of the tin were equivalent to four pints of skimmed milk. The brand was an American pack " specially for the British Ministry of Food." When the vendor was told about the deficiency he expressed no surprise as he said that occasionally he came across an odd tin that was quite empty. The information was sent to the Weights and Measures Inspector, who undertook to investigate. He subsequently reported that of 87 tins examined, only seven were slightly deficient—the other 80 all being over weight. No further action was taken.

Sausage

A sample of pork sausage, No. 854, contained only 43.5 per cent. of meat. The Meat Products Order, 1947 (No. 162) requires pork sausage to contain 50 per cent. of meat, with a tolerance of 2½ per cent. deficiency. Having in mind the present-day difficulties of manufacturers with regard to supplies and labour, and recognising that a broad interpretation must be applied to what is regarded as meat, and knowing that statistical analysis would indicate that there was a certain small chance of this sample being genuine, a caution was administered with the resolve to take further samples from the same supply.

Informal Sample of Beef Sausage

No. 844 contained only 27.1 per cent. of meat, and was, therefore, reported 45.8 per cent. deficient of the required amount of meat. A further sample taken formally, No. 852, was also low in meat content, containing only 32.4 per cent. of meat instead of the required 50 per cent. Proceedings were instituted, and the vendor, who was also the manufacturer, was fined £20 and five guineas costs.

Informal Sample Number 390

Described as " Sausage," contained only 23.2 per cent. of meat. The corresponding formal sample No. 619 was similar in composition, the analysis showing 23.9 per cent. of meat. The vendor was fined £10 and five guineas costs.

Formal Sample Number 1609

From another source contained 27 per cent. of meat, and again a fine of £10, with five guineas costs, was inflicted.

Formal Sample of Beef Sausage Number 2216

Contained 40.6 per cent. of meat. After some hesitation it was decided to institute proceedings. The vendor's analyst submitted the figure of 44 per cent. meat. This still confirmed a significant deficiency of meat and the third part of the sample was sent to the Government Analyst. As by this time the sample was in a highly decomposing condition, no accurate estimate of the meat content was obtainable, and the proceedings were dropped, the vendor paying costs.

Fish Cake Roll

An informal sample No. 2020 was contaminated to the extent of 2.2 grains per lb. with tin. The container was badly corroded inside and the contents were discoloured. Investigation showed that the material was old stock and the rest of the consignment was withdrawn from sale.

Malt Vinegar Informal Sample Number 359

This was contaminated with copper to the extent of 10 p.p.m. A formal sample, No. 370, taken a week later was from another batch by the same manufacturer and contained 4.5 parts p.p.m. of copper. After some correspondence with the manufacturer, he submitted samples from current production in which copper was absent. Although in the quantities in which vinegar is normally consumed 10 parts p.p.m. of copper is not likely to prove injurious, and indeed as an ingredient of a diet otherwise quite free from copper, this trace might be advantageous, we took the view based on experience of average samples that it is practicable to produce vinegar commercially containing less than one part p.p.m. of copper. The firm agreed with this and undertook to take further precautions in their manufacture in future.

Coffee Essence Number 352

Although Coffee Essence was asked for at the time of purchase, the Inspector accepted a sample clearly described on the label as " Coffee and Chicory Essence." By the Food Standards (Liquid Coffee Essence) Order, 1945, this should have contained at least 0.25 per cent. caffeine, whereas the sample contained only 0.18 per cent. caffeine. As the above Order provides a defence which under some circumstances nullifies the effect of this limiting figure for caffeine, the matter was referred to the Ministry of Food to be dealt with directly with the manufacturers.

Salad Cream Nos. 398 and 632

An informal sample No. 398 contained only 1.8 per cent. of edible oil and no detectable egg substance. A repeat formal sample, No. 632, contained only 1.4 per cent. of oil. The Food Standards (Salad Cream and Mayonnaise) Order, 1945, requires not less than 25 per cent. edible oil by weight in Salad Cream, unless the sample is specifically labelled otherwise.

The vendor, who was a stallholder in the local market, was interviewed. At the interview it was immediately obvious that she knew nothing of her legal obligations in handling this commodity. She was, therefore, given a strong caution and recommended to seek advice from her Trading Association on this or any other articles of food she sold.

Ginger Cordial

Previous to the 21st July, 1946, Ginger Cordial was required to contain 7.5 per cent. of added sugar. On the above date the Soft Drinks Order, 1946, came into force. The changes introduced in this order increased the sugar content of various fruit squashes and Ginger Cordial to 15 per cent.

An informal sample of Ginger Cordial, No. 665, was purchased on the 7th March, 1947, and found to contain only 3.0 per cent. of sugar. The sample had, moreover, undergone fermentation and had developed an alcohol content of 4.7 per cent. of proof spirit.

A follow-up formal sample, No. 689, purchased on the 13th March, was in a more highly advanced state of fermentation and contained sugar 1.5 per cent., proof spirit 5.7 per cent. Enquiries showed that the consignment from which the sample was taken was old stock which had " hung fire." It had been made during the period when 7.5 per cent. sugar was the correct amount, and during a long shelf life it had lost its preservative and begun to ferment, turning to rather weak unpalatable Ginger Wine. Although two offences had been committed, one against the Soft Drinks Order and the other for selling alcoholic beverages without having an appropriate Justices' Licence the circumstances only warranted a caution and confiscation of the rest of the stock.

Beer

An informal sample of Mild Ale, No. 2222, had an original gravity of 1,027.2. This figure seemed considerably below the average of other samples examined, and to ascertain the genuineness of this sample the brewer was communicated with and asked for information as to the original gravity at which this beer was supposed to be brewed; he gave the figure of 1029. The publican from whom the sample was taken had a good reputation and the brewer felt convinced that he had not added any water to the beer. On investigation, it was found that the particular barrel from which this sample was drawn had not received the addition of " Priming " which was normally added to produce the required gravity. Labour difficulties and staggered hours was the specific explanation given for this omission to add the priming, and no further action was taken in the matter.

The reflection occurs to one here that in spite of beer being the National Beverage, the public get very little protection from the local Public Analyst in the quality of the article they buy. Legally, beer is not so much a beverage as a profitable source of revenue to the Customs and Excise; and so long as the brewer evades none of his dues to the Excise Department, which one guesses he has a slender chance of doing, in any case, the public have to accept almost literally what comes out in the wash, or rather out of the mash. Watering of beer by publicans is probably not a common practice, but it has been known, and in the absence of recognised standards for different grades of beer, the Public Analyst can only confirm his suspicions by ascertaining from the brewer what the strength of the beer is supposed to be. There is no reason to doubt, particularly now that competition is again a factor in the beer trade, that the brewer would co-operate, but in actual practice the state of affairs results in few Public Analysts attaching much importance to the actual strength of the beer samples they examine; they rather limit their enquiries to investigating its purity as regards freedom from lead, arsenic and other injurious impurities.

If space permitted, one would be tempted here to discuss other weak points in the present food control set-up. As was recorded in the Report for 1946, many improvements have been introduced in the Food Laws during the last few years, and probably many of the public are better protected than they appreciate; nevertheless, there are still undoubted loopholes. The normal consumption of ice cream, for instance, at the present time surely justifies a chemical standard being introduced for this commodity, and some sort of minimum standard for milk solids and fat content is overdue. Samples examined and reported in Table " N " show that the fat content varied from practically Nil up to 17 per cent., and the price charged is not necessarily a criterion of the quality being supplied. Some of the brands on the market are probably a waste of such materials as are used in their manufacture, and should be discontinued. In the meantime, it is noticeable that some of the public are becoming more discriminating than formerly, and limit their purchase to one or other of a limited number of reputable brands.

A control of Salad Cream and Mayonnaise has been another good move, and the present regulations demand 25 per cent. edible oil, and a certain amount of egg substance. Unfortunately, if the material is labelled " Salad Dressing," which for many people is a good enough general name for this article, the standards do not apply. The Public Analyst, therefore, still feels thwarted in many directions, and would like to do better for the public, if possible. Low standards for jam and the inherent difficulties of analyses still make it possible for jam of very low fruit content to get through without much danger of being stopped. Similarly, if the defendant in a case of sausages of alleged short meat content liked to invoke the findings of statistical analysis he could put up a very good defence where sausages of low meat content were the subject of proceedings. In some articles of food the position seems to have been definitely retrograde for a number of years. Where, for instance, in a town like Leicester, can one purchase to-day really genuine kippers produced by an honest process of curing by smoke ? The brown stained artificially dyed objects which one sees occupying the slabs of even the most reputable fishmongers are a poor substitute. Even wrapping in cellophane to improve their " Sales Appearance " does not alter the fact that they look unnatural, not to say repulsive when unwrapped; they stain ones mouth on eating, and they do not compare in flavour with kippers produced by the classical process. It is most probable that this wholesale dyeing of herrings to produce pseudo kippers has led to a reduced consumption of what ought to be a very wholesome and enjoyable article of food. This complex for dyeing many articles of food is most undesirable, it deceives no one, and in the long run will probably defeat its own object. We have all seen brilliantly coloured Slab Cake or Tinned Cherries, and many other articles of food whose colour, rather than tempting the appetite, destroys the desire of any discerning person to partake entirely. Whether it is necessary, or particularly effective, even in the case of children, is doubtful as they seem to need little inducement to partake of unspectacular articles of food such as Vanilla Ice Cream and Bananas.

Drugs

Glauber's Salt.—(Samples Nos. 1673, 1695). The B.P. 1932 requires that Glauber's Salt shall contain not less than 99 per cent. and not more than 102 per cent. of crystallised Sodium Sulphate ($Na_2\ SO_4\ 10\ H_2O$).

The tendency of this drug to effloresce is well known, and the ensuing difficulties are not minimised by flimsy post-war packing that is available. Many samples in fact are found to have gained strength on storage, beyond the B.P. upper limit. Although, therefore, the purchaser is not prejudiced, unless perhaps by being caused to take involuntarily a dose more heroic than intended, a technical offence is committed when the effloresced material is sold. There seems to be a case here for relaxing the B.P. standard. In the meantime, we advise vendors to cover themselves by printing a note on the label recommending a slightly reduced dose, when the salts have become " dry and powdery."

Pharmacy and Medicines Act, 1941

Formalin Throat Tablets, Number 2259.—The Inspector asked for " Formalin Tablets," and from the composition of the sample, it appeared that " Formalin Throat Tablets " of the B.P.C. had been supplied, containing about 1.5 per cent. Paraformaldehyde and 70 per cent. sugar. This would have been all right had the sample been labelled properly. No label, however, accompanied the tablets which were sold loose in a plain paper bag.

We viewed this as rather more than a technical offence under Pharmacy and Medicines Act, 1941, Section 11, as there appears to be a likelihood of children purchasing these tablets and using them as sweets during the present abnormal times. Shortages and rationing have developed an uncanny instinct in the public for exploiting ingenious substitutions, and adults have been by no means alone in acquiring the new art.

To have available " off the ration " tablets consisting mainly of sugar, pleasantly flavoured, provides a great temptation to children who have the necessary money to buy them; and as it is best that products containing about one per cent. Paraformaldehyde should not be consumed in large quantities by youngsters, Formalin Throat Tablets should be properly labelled and given the correct appearance of their drug status. This will, of course, not necessarily be a full deterrent from their unrestricted consumption, but it will shift the blame from reputable vendors, and probably give the children some protection.

The vendor agreed with this view and put his default as to labelling down to new and inexperienced staff.

Boric Ointment, Number 1178.—Although one per cent. Boric Acid has been official since 1st August, 1943, a little of the former 10 per cent. strength still seems to be about. The vendor in this case was asked to revise his stock.

Solution of Hydrogen Peroxide, Number 1672

The sample was labelled " 10 Volume," but in fact was barely " 2.5 Volume," and so was deficient of 75 per cent. of the declared amount of available oxygen.

The vendor was asked to replace his stock with material of proper strength.

Drinking Water

To ensure a safe condition of the drinking water as supplied to the citizens of Leicester, and adjacent areas, is considered a primary duty of this Department. To this end very close contact is maintained with the Water Engineer and his staff, regular and frequent samples are taken for analysis at various stages of purification and from consumers' taps, and every complaint, however apparently trivial, is investigated.

The result has been, as far as we hope and believe, that a safe supply of water, free from the germs of all water borne disease, has been available continuously throughout the year under review to consumers in the area.

A total of 656 samples were examined in connection with the local water supplies during 1947.

A Report by the Water Engineer on this subject appears on page 27 of this Report, making little further comment here necessary; just one point, however, will be amplified. The reference in the Engineer's Report to the plumbo solvency of raw Derwent water is interesting, illustrating the need for constant vigilance by the Chemist and Bacteriologist. Thousands of samples of Leicester water have been tested in past years for the presence of lead; these have usually given negative results. Early in 1947, however, a sample of water from a house with a long lead service pipe gave a slight reaction, and the water was faintly acid in character. The explanation was, that owing to impassable icy roads in North Derbyshire, lorries were unable to deliver lime to the Bamford Works. Temporarily, therefore, water acid in character and consequently with a slight power to attack lead was coming down the pipe line. Danger to health was not immediate nor widespread as most of the lead pipes had, in the course of years, developed a protective coating. Nevertheless, the Engineer installed emergency apparatus for injecting lime into the supply as it entered the City, and the appearance of lead at a few isolated points ceased. This incident provides an interesting example of how the welfare of a considerable community may depend on happenings in a remote locality, and with which it can necessarily have very little cognizance at the time.

Swimming Bath Waters

Table " F " summarises the samples taken from local swimming pools. It was a fine summer and the pools both indoor and outdoor carried heavy bathing loads at times. Nevertheless, the water was, on the whole, kept in the most satisfactory condition, the people responsible for the purification processes co-operating well with this Department.

Tables H. and I.

These give indication of the miscellaneous quality of a lot of odd samples which reach the Department from different sources. There is little need to comment in detail as most of these samples were examined for a specific purpose and appropriate charges were made where necessary.

Atmospheric Pollution

Monthly readings for the Single Standard Deposit gauge on the Town Hall roof were continued throughout the year.

Table " P " gives monthly averages for some of the figures obtained, and in the last column of that Table are set out figures for Total Deposited Matter in tons per square mile for the last six years. It will be seen that the improvement noted in last year's Report has continued again this year.

In Leicester, domestic coal smoke and industrial pollution probably contribute about 50 per cent. each to the total atmospheric pollution. Last year I suggested that the improvement noted in recent years was probably due to coal rationing, and the consequence that less domestic coal was being burnt. This may still be true, but an additional factor which is now probably of significance is the five-day week in industry. It has always been recognised that the air in a town is clearer on Sundays than on weekdays, and from this point of view the five-day week now gives us virtually two Sundays. Unfortunately this laboratory still sends out its fumes six days a week and occasionally seven.

TABLE A

Summary of Samples Analysed during 1947

Food and Drugs Act, 1938:		
Samples submitted by Sanitary Inspectors	769	
Samples submitted by the Public ..	38	
Shellfish (Bacteriological Samples) ..	11	
Ice Cream (Bacteriological Samples) ..	118	
Total		936
Bacteriological Milk Samples examined for chemical composition		912
Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act, 1926:		
Samples submitted by Sanitary Inspectors		8
Rag Flock Act, 1911		10
Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1936..		933
Milk (Phosphatase Test)		1,493
Reference Samples		3
Atmospheric Pollution Samples		35
Miscellaneous Samples from other sources:		
Health Department	159	
Water Department	552	
Miscellaneous	107	
Total		818
Grand Total		5,148

TABLE B

FOODS AND DRUGS ANALYSED DURING 1947

(Sampled by Sanitary Inspectors under the Food and Drugs Act)

Foods Analysed

Sample	No.	Sample	No.
Milk	252	Malt Cup	2
Breakfast Foods	8	Mustard	2
Butter	1	Meats, Tinned	6
Breakfast Spread	1	Mussels	11
Barley Flour	2	Potatoes, Tinned	2
Bread	3	Pepper	3
Baking Powder	6	Piccalilli	1
Beer	13	Pickled Onions	2
Cake Flours	2	Preserves	20
Custard Powder	2	Rennet Essence	6
Christmas Pudding	2	Rennet Tablets	1
Cooking Fats	1	Semolina	3
Cocktail	1	Spice	4
Cocoa	6	Stuffing	9
Cheese	6	Sweets	12
Coffee Essence	3	Soaps	2
Coffee	6	Scone and Cake Mixtures	3
Chutney	1	Soft Drinks	12
Dried Milk	1	Salad Cream	2
Dried Fruit	18	Sauce	3
Fats	16	Sausage and Sausage Meat	19
Fish Cakes	4	Sugar	4
Fish, Tinned	3	Self-Raising Flour	7
Fish Pastes	6	Soup	3
Flavouring Essence	6	Syrup	2
Ground Almond Substitute	2	Tripe	1
Golden Raising Powder	5	Tea	13
Ground Ginger	3	Vegetables, Tinned	3
Gravy Salt	9	Vinegar	6
Gravy Browning	1	Wine Aperitif	1
Ice Cream Materials	5	Whalemeat	1
Ice Cream	124	Whisky	1
Jellies	5		
Margarine	4	Total	695

Drugs Analysed

Sample	No.	Sample	No.
Aspirin	4	Lime Water	6
Boracic Ointment	6	Soda Mints	4
Basilicon Ointment	7	Vitamin C Tablets	3
Cod Liver Oil	10	Zinc Ointment	6
Cough Mixture	7		
Epsom Salts	4	Total Drugs	74
Formalin Tablets	2	Total Foods	695
Formamint Tablets	1		
Glauber's Salt	5	Total Food and Drugs	769
Hydrogen Peroxide	9		

TABLE C. Milk Samples reported "Not Genuine"

Sample No.	Article	Formal, Informal or Bacterial	Nature of Offence	Action taken
P 71	Pasteurised	Informal	12.4 Lovibond Blue Units	
P 2671	Pasteurised	Informal	4.1 Lovibond Blue Units	
513	Accredited	Bacterial	20% deficient of Fat	Formal sample taken
551	T.T. Certified	Bacterial	16% deficient of Fat	
733	Accredited	Bacterial	2% deficient Solids-not-Fat	
743	Tuberculin Tested	Bacterial	2.3% deficient Solids-not-Fat	
762	Tuberculin Tested	Bacterial	Low mineral matter	
767	Accredited	Bacterial	Low all round quality	
800	Tuberculin Tested	Bacterial	Low in Solids-not-Fat (8.40%)	
1001	Tuberculin Tested	Bacterial	Low in Solids-not-Fat (8.31%)	
1002	Tuberculin Tested	Bacterial	Low in Solids-not-Fat (8.31%)	
1003	Tuberculin Tested	Bacterial	Low in Solids-not-Fat (8.21%)	
1005	Tuberculin Tested	Bacterial	Low in Solids-not-Fat (8.30%)	
1007	Tuberculin Tested	Bacterial	Low in Solids-not-Fat (8.39%)	
1139	Milk	Formal	20% deficient Fat	Repeat sample taken
1091	Accredited	Bacterial	10% deficient Fat	
1093	Tuberculin Tested	Bacterial	20% deficient Fat	
1446	Accredited	Informal	10% deficient Fat	
1448	Accredited	Bacterial	10% deficient Fat	

TABLE C—continued

Sample No.	Article	Formal, Informal or Bacterial	Nature of Offence	Action taken
895	Milk	Informal	20% deficient Fat	Repeat sample taken
896	Milk	Informal	1% deficient Solids-not-Fat	Cautioned by interview
1601	Milk	Informal	1% deficient Solids-not-Fat	Cautioned by interview
1602	Milk	Informal	Barely up to the mark in Solids-not-Fat	
1610	Milk	Formal	6.6% deficient Fat	Cautioned by interview
1613	Milk	Formal	Deficient 10% Fat, 2% Solids-not-Fat	Cautioned by interview
1614	Milk	Formal	10% deficient Fat	
1615	Milk	Formal	6.6% deficient Fat	
1656	Milk	Informal	About 2% added water	Formal samples taken
1658	Milk	Informal	2% deficient Solids-not-Fat, 11% deficient fat, about 4% added water	Formal sample taken
P 911	Pasteurised	Informal	40 Lovibond Blue Units	
1660	Milk	Formal	Approx. 3% added water	Cautioned by interview with Medical Officer of Health and Deputy Medical Officer of Health
1661	Milk	Formal	1% deficient Solids-not-Fat, approx. 5% added water	
P 1098	Pasteurised	Informal	25 Lovibond Blue Units	

TABLE D. Food and Drug Samples other than Milk reported " Not Genuine "

Sample No.	Article	Formal, Informal or Private	Nature of Offence	Action taken
166	Table Cream	Formal	Genuine from point of view of Food and Drugs Act. Licence probably required for packing article	
359	Malt Vinegar	Informal	Contaminated with copper	Formal sample taken
390	Sausage	Informal	22% deficient Meat	Formal sample taken
352	Coffee Essence	Informal	0.70% deficient of Caffeine	Formal sample taken
398	Salad Cream	Informal	92% deficient of Edible Oil	Formal sample taken
619	Sausage	Formal	20% deficient of Meat	Fined 10 gns., 5 gns. costs
370	Malt Vinegar	Formal	Contaminated with copper	
632	Salad Cream	Formal	94% deficient of Edible Oil	Cautioned by M.O.H. in interview
665	Ginger Cordial	Informal	Contained Proof Spirit in excess	Formal sample taken
689	Ginger Cordial	Formal	90% deficient Sugar, and contained Proof Spirit in excess	
607	Dried Skimmed Milk	Informal	Misleading label	
820	Ricarlo Wine Aperitif	Informal	8.5% deficient Proof Spirit	Vendor and manuftr. cautioned
844	Beef Sausage Meat	Informal	45.8% deficient Meat	Formal sample taken
852	Beef Sausage	Formal	35% deficient Meat	Fined £20 and 5 gns. costs
854	Pork Sausage	Formal	13% deficient Meat	
1178	Boracic Ointment	Informal	Boric Acid in excess	Stock withdrawn from sale
1609	Sausage	Formal	46% deficient Meat	£10 and 5 gns. costs.
1224	Ice Cream	Informal	Unsatisfactory bacteriologically	
M 31	Ice Cream	Private	Unsatisfactory bacteriologically	
M 41	Ice Cream			
M 42	Ice Cream			
M 43	Ice Cream			
M 44	Ice Cream			

TABLE D—continued

Sample No.	Article	Formal, Informal or Private	Nature of Offence	Action taken
921	Ice Cream	Informal	Unsatisfactory bacteriologically ..	
1227	Ice Cream			
1318	Ice Cream			
1319	Ice Cream			
922	Ice Cream			
1320	Ice Cream			
1321	Ice Cream			
924	Ice Cream			
925	Ice Cream			
1322	Ice Cream			
926	Ice Cream			
927	Ice Cream			
1231	Ice Cream			
1232	Ice Cream			
1324	Ice Cream			
1325	Ice Cream			
1326	Ice Cream			
1327	Ice Cream			
1236	Ice Cream			
932	Ice Cream			
1237	Ice Cream			
1238	Ice Cream			
1330	Ice Cream			
1331	Ice Cream			
935	Ice Cream			
1239	Ice Cream			
1332	Ice Cream			

TABLE D—continued

Sample No.	Article	Formal, Informal or Private	Nature of Offence	Action taken
1333	Ice Cream	Informal	Unsatisfactory bacteriologically	
1242	Ice Cream			
1334	Ice Cream			
1243	Ice Cream			
939	Ice Cream			
1247	Ice Cream			
1338	Ice Cream			
1672	Hydrogen Peroxide	Informal	Deficient of about 75% available oxygen	Withdrawn from sale
1673	Glauber's Salt	Informal	7% excess Sodium Sulphate	
1695	Glauber's Salt	Informal	12.5% Sodium Sulphate in excess	
2120	Fish Cake Roll	Informal	Excessive contamination with tin	Withdrawn from sale
2216	Beef Sausage	Formal	18.8% deficient Meat	
2222	Mild Ale	Informal	Suspiciously low Original Gravity	Formal sample taken
2252	Mild Ale	Formal	Suspiciously low Original Gravity	Brewer asked for explanation, which was satisfactory
980	Mussels	Informal	Nil% clean	Supply confiscated
982	Mussels	Informal	10% clean	
983	Mussels	Informal	40% clean	
984	Mussels	Informal	30% clean	
2258	Cocktail	Informal	Not in compliance with the Labelling of Food Order	Withdrawn from sale
987	Mussels	Informal	10% clean	
2176	Ground Almond Substitute	Informal	Unsatisfactory as a substitute for Ground Almond	Formal sample taken
2259	Formalin Tablets	Informal	Not in compliance with Section 11 of the Pharmacy and Medicines Act	Formal sample taken

TABLE E

Results of Bacteriological Examinations of Milk, 1947

Grade	Total No. examined	Passed as satisfactory	No. which failed Me. Blue Test	B. Coli too numerous	Not less than 2.3 L.B.U.	% satisfactory		
						1945	1946	1947
Tuberculin Tested (Certified) ..	60	49	1	10	—	92.5	91.65	81.6
Tuberculin Tested	347	261	59	68	—	80.4	82.2	75.2
Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised) ..	41	41	—	—	—	96.0	93.3	100.0
Accredited	103	77	14	23	—	45.8	75.7	74.7
Pasteurised	322	322	—	—	—	94.3	96.6	100.0
School Milk (Pasteurised)	60	60	—	—	—	87.7	91.5	100.0
Total	933	810	74	101	—	83.6	88.6	86.8

TABLE F. Swimming Bath Waters Examined during 1947

Bath	No. examined	No. having satisfactory bacteriological quality	Unsatisfactory		% passed as bacteriologically satisfactory
			Total organisms too numerous	B. Coli too numerous	
Vestry Street	9	9	—	—	100
Cossington Street ..	5	5	—	—	100
Aylestone	4	4	—	—	100
Spence Street	1	1	—	—	100
Wyggeston Boys' School	9	8	—	1	88.8
Total (Corporation Baths)	28	27	—	1	96.4
Kenwood Pool	6	5	1	—	83.3
Humberstone Lido ..	5	5	—	—	100
Total (all Baths) ..	39	37	1	1	94.8

TABLE G. Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Analysed under the Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act during 1947

Sample	Number Examined	Number Satisfactory	Number Unsatisfactory		
			Composition Incorrect	Statutory Declaration Defective	Total Unsatisfactory
Balancer Meal ..	3	1	1	1	2
Poultry Food ..	2	2	—	—	—
Growmore Fertilizer	3	3	—	—	—
Total	8	6	1	1	2

TABLE J. Samples submitted by Members of the Public

Article	No.	Article	No.
Chitterlings	1	Powder	1
Cooked Potato	1	Plasmon Oats	1
Coldsett Dessert Powder	1	Pineapples	1
Condensed Milk	2	Potassium Bromide	1
Flour	1	Potatoes	1
Gravy Salt	1	Ricarlo Wine Aperitif	1
Hors d'oeuvres	1	Rollmop Herrings	1
Lemonade Crystals	1	Refined Oil	1
Mince Pie	1	Rum	1
Made Jelly	1	Sweetening Tablets	1
Milk	11	Sweets	1
Nuts	1	Whisky	1
Potted Beef	1		
Pate de Foie	1	Total	38
Poloney	1		

TABLE H. Miscellaneous Samples examined for various Committees

Health Department

Sulphur Cylinders	20	
Rain Waters	15	
	—	35
Waters—Chemical :		
City Supply	54	
River Water	3	
Well Water	3	
Brook Water	2	
Sump Water	1	
Cellar Water	8	
	—	71
Waters—Bacteriological :		
City Supply	26	
Well Water	2	
Brook Water	1	
Paddling Pools	4	
	—	33
Bath Waters		39
Fountain Pens		2
Stationery		1
Urine		3
Prem		1
Marmalade		2
Sterilised Milk		1
Milks (Human)		2
Milks (Dried)		4
Milks (Phosphatase)		1,493
		1,687

City Mental Hospital

Chloral Hydrate in Paraldehyde	1	
	–	1

Public Assistance

Soap Powder	1	
	–	1

City General Hospital

Ice Cream	1	
Hair	2	
Nails	1	
Milk (Human)	1	
	–	5

Education Department

Scrambled Egg	1	
Bath Water	1	
Meat	1	
	–	3

TABLE H—*continued*

Water Department				
Water (Chemical)	346	Earth	7	
Water (Bacterial)	130	Effluent	1	
Water (Biological)	39	Water	2	
Sand	8	Mud	3	
Deposit	7	Chlorinating Solution	1	
Hazen Solution	1			552
Lime	2			
Lead Pipe	2	Total		2,249
Sewage	3			

TABLE I. Miscellaneous Samples examined from other sources

Article	No.	Article	No.
Anti Slug	1	Meal	1
Amylex Stabiliser Compound	1	Raspberries	1
Ampoule	1	Soft Drink	2
Asphalt	1	Sewage	2
Cigarette	1	Sand Deposit	1
Christmas Pudding	1	Sludge	1
Cakes	7	Sewage Compost	3
Cows' Stomach	1	Soap Powder	1
Cocktail	1	Tablets	1
Dried Milk	5	Tinctures	11
Deposits	2	Tinned Carrot	1
D.D.T. Solution	1	Water (Chemical)	16
Fat Extender	1	Water (Bacterial)	5
Gelatine	1	Water	5
Ice Cream Powder	1	White Tablets	1
Ice Cream	11		
Jelly Preparations	5		
Leakage Water	1	Total	98
Milk	3		

TABLE K

Summary of Samples examined by Bacteriological Methods in 1947

Milk	873
Pasteurised Milk supplied to Schools	60
Reservoir and other Waters (for Water Committee)	130
Waters (for Health Committee)	28
Swimming Bath Waters	39
Miscellaneous Waters	5
Ice Cream	118
Shellfish	11
Total	1,264

TABLE L

Samples of Milk Examined by the Phosphatase Test, 1947

Dairy	Number Examined	No. giving less than 2.3 Blue Units, Efficiently Pasteurised	% of Total Satisfactory 1947	% Satisfactory in previous years		
				1946	1945	1944
1	250	250	100.0	100.0	100.0	96.0
2	247	246	99.6	100.0	99.6	100.0
3	250	250	100.0	99.5	100.0	100.0
4	244	241	98.7	99.4	100.0	100.0
7	249	249	100.0	98.6	99.6	99.5
8	252	252	100.0	100.0	99.8	97.6
Miscellaneous (mainly samples submitted for Bacteriological Tests)	219	218	99.5	96.95	98.3	99.0
Total	1,711	1,706	99.8	99.1	99.5	98.6

TABLE M

B. Coli content of Reservoir Water, 1947

Reservoir	No. of Samples	B. Coli Absent	Probable No. of B. Coli per 100 mls.			
			0—2	3—10	11—25	More than 25
Swithland						
Filtered Water	8	0	3	3	1	1
Filtered and Chloraminated Water ..	10	10	0	0	0	0
Raw Water ..	1	—	—	—	—	1
Cropston						
Filtered Water	10	1	1	6	1	1
Filtered and Chloraminated Water ..	12	12	—	—	—	—
Raw Water ..	1	—	—	—	—	1
Thornton						
Filtered Water	15	1	2	5	3	4
Filtered and Chloraminated Water ..	15	14	1	—	—	—
Raw Water ..	2	0	—	—	2	—
Derwent ..	1	1	—	—	—	—
City Supply ..	82	79	1	—	2	—

TABLE N. Ice Cream Samples examined during 1947

Sample No.	Fat %	Total Solids %	Methylene Blue Test		Metals Zn. p.p.m.
			Period before Decolouration	Grade	
858	6.9	32.2	4½ hours	2	nil
859	1.2	25.52	4½ ,,	2	nil
860	2.7	25.75	More than 4½ hrs.	1	Trace Zinc
861	1.8	27.37	0 hours	4	nil
862	2.4	26.95	4½ ,,	2	nil
863	0.9	25.81	0 ,,	4	Trace Zinc
M 23	7.23		More than 4½ hrs.	1	nil
M 24	8.54		0 hours	4	nil
901	0.58	24.3	0 ,,	4	nil
902	1.19	34.3	4 ,,	2	nil
1202	0.84	26.9	More than 4½ hrs.	1	nil
1301	3.20	28.0	1 hour	3	nil
1302	3.98	33.8	4 hours	2	nil
903	0.07	21.3	1 hour	3	30
904	2.00	29.4	2 hours	3	30
1203	0.62	17.9	1 hour	3	nil
1204	4.20	30.3	4 hours	2	nil
1303	0.16	14.1	2 ,,	3	Trace Zinc
1304	2.00	26.9	2½ ,,	2	Trace Zinc
905	2.83	21.2	1 hour	3	nil
906	2.93	21.0	2½ hours	2	Trace Zinc
1205	2.16	19.3	2½ ,,	2	nil
1206	1.50	24.0	2 ,,	3	nil
1305	1.28	22.1	0 ,,	4	nil
1306	2.18	19.5	0 ,,	4	nil
907	0.64	26.5	0 ,,	4	nil
908	1.24	20.4	1 hour	3	nil
909	0.69	25.2	1 ,,	3	nil
1207	2.70	19.1	0 hours	4	nil
1208	1.45	24.3	1 hour	3	nil
1307	0.23	19.8	More than 4½ hrs.	1	Trace Zinc
M 31	1.11	19.9	0 hours	4	nil
910	1.80	18.9	More than 4½ hrs.	1	Trace Zinc
911	1.52	26.0	4 hours	2	Trace Zinc
1209	1.07	25.9	2½ ,,	2	nil
1210	0.87	21.9	0 ,,	4	nil
1308	1.87	29.6	1½ ,,	3	Trace Zinc
1309	0.63	22.6	2½ ,,	2	nil
912	9.2		More than 4½ hrs.	1	nil
913	0.8		0 hours	4	nil
1216	0.4		2½ ,,	2	nil
1217	2.25		4 ,,	2	nil
1310	1.0		4 ,,	2	nil
1311	1.27		1 hour	3	nil
M 36			More than 4½ hrs.	1	nil

TABLE N—continued

Sample No.	Fat %	Total Solids %	Methylene Blue Test		Metals Zn. p.p.m.
			Period Before Decolouration	Grade	
M 37			More than 4½ hrs.	1	nil
M 38			,, ,, ,, ,,	1	
M 41			1 hour	3	
M 42			1 ,,	3	
M 43			2 hours	3	
M 44			2 ,,	3	
916	4.35	30.0	3½ ,,	2	nil
919	4.06	31.8	4 ,,	2	nil
1224	3.50	23.1	1½ ,,	3	nil
1225	2.06	22.5	More than 4½ hrs.	1	Trace Zinc
1316	1.24	24.4	2½ hours	2	nil
1317	1.73	19.6	2½ ,,	2	nil
920	1.90	21.6	4 ,,	2	nil
921	1.47	19.1	½ hour	3	nil
1226	8.35	27.2	4 hours	2	nil
1227	2.73	31.4	2 ,,	3	nil
1318	2.13	22.2	0 ,,	4	Trace Zinc
1319	2.10	34.8	0 ,,	4	nil
922	8.70	32.0	1½ ,,	3	nil
923	2.64	24.1	3½ ,,	2	nil
1228	2.36	20.5	More than 4½ hrs.	1	Trace Zinc
1229	1.08	24.6	4 hours	2	nil
1320	8.68	29.2	1 hour	3	nil
1321	2.82	25.4	0 hours	4	Trace Zinc
924	1.13	12.8	0 ,,	4	nil
925	1.55	27.7	0 ,,	4	nil
1322	0.92	21.3	0 ,,	4	nil
1323	0.91	19.3	0 ,,	4	nil
926	2.57	25.7	0 ,,	4	nil
927	0.85	16.9	0 ,,	4	nil
1231	2.40	27.7	0 ,,	4	nil
1232	1.40	25.2	0 ,,	4	nil
1324	0.69	19.6	0 ,,	4	nil
1325	6.95	25.8	0 ,,	4	nil
928	0.53	26.5	More than 4½ hrs.	1	nil
929	0.36	20.2	,, ,, ,, ,,	1	nil
1233	1.17	19.2	3½ hours	2	nil
1234	2.69	29.0	More than 4½ hrs.	1	nil
1326	0.14	24.4	0 hours	4	nil
1327	1.00	27.8	2 ,,	3	nil
930		24.9	3½ ,,	2	Trace Zinc
931		23.5	3 ,,	2	nil
1235		32.2	More than 4½ hrs.	1	nil
1236		25.9	2 hours	3	nil
1328		28.0	More than 4½ hrs.	1	nil

TABLE N—continued

Sample No.	Fat %	Total Solids %	Methylene Blue Test		Metals Zn. p.p.m.
			Period Before Decolouration	Grade	
1329		28.0	4 hours	2	Trace Zinc
932		27.8	0 ,,	4	nil
933		21.9	More than 4½ hrs.	1	nil
1237		25.3	2 hours	3	nil
1238		26.4	0 ,,	4	nil
1330		29.0	0 ,,	4	nil
1331		25.7	0 ,,	4	nil
934	0.60	27.2	More than 4½ hrs.	1	nil
935	0.31	24.2	0 hours	4	nil
1239	0.31	24.6	0 ,,	4	nil
1240	0.57	29.0	3½ ,,	2	nil
1332	0.66	23.3	2 ,,	3	nil
1333	0.51	19.9	2 ,,	3	Trace Zinc
936	4.14	31.7	More than 4½ hrs.	1	nil
937	0.76	24.1	,, ,, ,, ,,	1	nil
1241	0.76	22.0	2½ hours	2	nil
1242	3.54	24.9	½ hour	3	Trace Zinc
1334	0.88	21.4	1½ hours	3	nil
1335	1.74	27.6	3½ ,,	2	nil
1243	0.20	21.8	1 hour	3	Trace Zinc
1244		32.9	3½ hours	2	nil
1245	17.0	33.3	More than 4½ hrs.	1	nil
1246	1.03	23.1	4 hours	2	nil
1336	2.82	30.3	3 ,,	2	nil
1337	0.08	27.0	2½ ,,	2	nil
938	1.76	21.8	More than 4½ hrs.	1	nil
939	0.60	34.1	2 hours	3	nil
1247	0.89	30.7	½ hour	3	nil
1248	0.50	30.1	3 hours	2	nil
1249	4.26	21.6	3½ ,,	2	nil
1338	1.80	14.4	2 ,,	3	nil
1339	0.65	29.4	More than 4½ hrs.	1	nil
940	1.97	19.7	,, ,, ,, ,,	1	nil
941	1.00	22.7	2 hours	3	nil
1250	1.73	38.4	4 ,,	2	nil
1251	7.45	31.8	3½ ,,	2	nil
1340	1.37	26.7	2½ ,,	2	nil
1341	0.63	22.4	2½ ,,	2	nil
942	0.29	22.3	More than 4½ hrs.	1	nil
943	1.71	27.3	,, ,, ,, ,,	1	nil
1252	0.51	24.9	½ hour	3	nil
1253	1.07	23.9	2 hours	3	nil
1342	0.79	28.3	More than 4½ hrs.	1	nil
1343	2.08		,, ,, ,, ,,	1	nil

TABLE O

Atmospheric Pollution

Lead Peroxide Method for SO_2. Average Monthly Figures for 1947.
Results expressed in mgms. of SO_3 per 100 sq. cm. per day.

Month	Station		
	Town Hall	Westcotes	Grey Friars
January	6.45	3.22	5.06
February	5.39	3.22	5.31
March	Town Hall Cylinder lost in gale and not replaced	2.58	3.82
April		.981	2.22
May June		.787	1.19
July		.538	1.10
August		.527	1.17
September		.43	1.36
October		1.20	1.60
November		3.68	4.57
December		1.93	3.98

TABLE P.

Atmospheric Pollution

Figures obtained from Standard Deposit Gauge, 1942-1947
Site of Gauge : Town Hall Roof, Leicester.

Year	Average Monthly Rainfall, inches	Average Deposit in Tons per square mile per month					
		Insoluble Deposit				Soluble Deposit	Total Deposit
		Tar	Soot	Ash	Total		
1942	1.76	0.15	4.02	17.25	21.42	7.05	28.47
1943	1.72	0.13	3.63	17.19	20.95	6.63	27.58
1944	2.39	0.12	3.65	15.45	19.22	6.29	25.51
1945	1.79	0.19	3.80	13.56	17.55	6.18	23.73
1946	2.728	0.33	3.57	11.81	15.71	6.66	22.37
1947	1.80	0.251	2.94	9.06	12.27	5.75	18.02
Aver. for six years	2.031	0.195	3.60	14.05	17.85	6.43	24.28

APPENDIX VI

REPORT ON THE SANITARY INSPECTION DEPARTMENT

for the year 1947

by

F. G. McHUGH, F.R.SAN.I., F.S.I.A.

(Chief Sanitary Inspector)

Staff

Sanitary Inspectors.—Mr. A. G. Watkin resigned in June to take up an appointment with Buckley U.D.C. Mr. Watkin had been in the department over 11 years.

Clerks.—Miss E. Monk was appointed as an additional clerk. Miss A. M. Astle resigned, and Miss J. E. Whittington was appointed to fill the vacancy.

SYNOPSIS OF SANITARY INSPECTION WORK

An " inspection " is the first visit paid to premises.

A " re-inspection " is a visit made after notice has been given for the remedying of a defect.

	Inspections	Re-inspections	Total
Re Accumulations	180	81	261
Agricultural Produce (Grading and Marking) Act	1	—	1
Re Animals, Poultry, Swine, etc. ..	214	27	241
Ashpits and Ashbins	145	9	154
Bakehouses—Factory	165	2	167
Non-Factory	76	4	80
Canal Boats	1	7	8
Cesspools	2	—	2
Closets—Water	905	408	1,313
Privies	—	6	6
Pails	4	—	4
Cold Stores	5	—	5
Common Lodging Houses—Day ..	97	2	99
Night ..	—	—	—
Carried forward	1,795	546	2,341

	Inspections	Re-inspections	Total
Brought forward	1,795	546	2,341
Complaints Received	5,009	—	5,009
Complaints Confirmed	4,174	13,010	17,184
Cowsheds	62	2	64
Dairies and Milkshops	302	55	357
Dangerous Structures	59	2	61
Drains Inspected—Smoke Tests	626	30	656
Chemical Tests	10	—	10
Colour Tests	148	4	152
Drains Inspected	2,117	1,266	3,383
Ditches and Watercourses	40	19	59
Entertainment Houses	8	—	8
Factories	201	98	299
Fish Frying Premises	73	1	74
Food Control	22	1	23
Food Manufacturing Premises	408	17	425
Food Vendors' Vehicles	15	1	16
Food Warehouses	783	3	786
Houses re Contagious Disease	1,175	61	1,236
Contagious Disease—Specimens taken	683	—	683
Contagious Disease Contacts	718	97	815
Disinfection	178	2	180
Overcrowding	260	8	268
Vermin	205	14	219
Housing Acts—Houses	527	790	1,317
Other Buildings	18	—	18
Housing Acts (Slum Clearance):			
Section 25—Houses	6	2	8
Other Buildings	—	—	—
Section 11—Houses	2	1	3
Special Visits	9	—	9
Houses Let in Lodgings—Day	35	3	38
Hotel and Restaurant Kitchens	65	12	77
Ice Cream Premises	479	45	524
Markets—Retail Meat	622	—	622
Fish and Fruit	655	—	655
Wholesale Fish and Fruit	525	—	525
Wholesale Meat	6	—	6
Wholesale Tripe	1	—	1
Meeting with Owner or Tradesman	2,835	6	2,841
Merchandise Marks Act	3	—	3
Offensive Trade Premises	21	—	21
Piggeries	31	1	32
Shops—Meat	511	5	516
Fish	108	2	110
Fruit	10	—	10
Other Food Shops	318	3	321
Carried forward	25,858	16,107	41,965

	Inspections	Re-inspections	Total
Brought forward	25,858	16,107	41,965
Shops Acts	119	400	519
Slaughterhouses—Corporation	—	—	—
Private	155	—	155
Schools	13	1	14
Smoke Observations	9	1	10
Special Visits re Smoke	71	14	85
Special Visits	4,761	295	5,056
Sewers, etc.	32	52	84
Street Gullies	7	2	9
Streets or Back Roads	8	9	17
Stables	19	1	20
Tips	4	1	5
Urinal—Public	32	4	36
Private	11	—	11
Van Dwellings	20	1	21
Workshops and Workplaces (excluding Bakehouses)	31	2	33
Yards and Courts	134	39	173
Grand Totals	31,284	16,929	48,213
(Comparative figures for 1946)	33,411	18,604	52,015

Notices—Served—Informal	2,720
Formal	22
Complied with—Informal	1,197
Formal	17
Samples—Food and Drugs Act	758
Bacteriological	933
Shell Fish	11
Milk for T.B.	18
Rag Flock Act	Nil.
Fertiliser and Feeding Stuffs Act	4

The matters dealt with in this Report are arranged, as far as possible, alphabetically.

CANAL BOATS

Report on the Administration of the Canal Boats Act during 1947

It appears from our observations and visits that very few Canal Boats have come into this area during the past year. Fifteen visits have been made to the wharves, but on no occasion has the Inspector seen any Canal Boats lying there.

TABLE OF CESSPOOLS, PRIVIES AND PAIL CLOSETS IN CITY

	Cesspools	Privies	Pail Closets	Chemical Closets
No. remaining December, 1946	93	—	91	1
No. abolished during year 1947	3	—	1	—
No. remaining December, 1947	90	—	90	1

COWSHEDS

*Number of Dairy Farms in city at end of 1947	19 (7 disused)
Number of Cows in city at end of 1947	347

*1 demolished

DISINFECTION

No. of articles disinfected	1,976
Houses or parts of houses disinfected	879

DISINFESTATION

			Council	*Other*
Houses.	1.	Infested	300	347
		Disinfested	300	347
Personnel.		Nil.		

Clothing and Bedding, etc., from three houses, comprising 20 articles.

DRAINS

Voluntary Cleansing of Stopped Drains by Health Department

Two hundred and forty-two drains were attended to and of these 182 were unstopped immediately. In the remaining 60 cases the owners' attention had to be called to them.

OBSERVATIONS ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE FACTORIES ACT, 1937

PART I OF THE ACT

1.—INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors)

Premises (1)	M/c line No. (2)	Number on Register (3)	Number of			M/c line No. (7)
			Inspections (4)	Written notices (5)	Occupiers prosecuted (6)	
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities . .	1	302	23	3	—	1
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	2	1,935	274	32	—	2
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority† (excluding out-workers' premises)	3	—	2	—	—	3
Total		2,237	299	35	—	

† *i.e.*, Electrical Stations [Section 103(1)], Institutions (Section 104) and sites of Building Operations and Works of Engineering Construction (Sections 107 and 108).

2.—Cases in which DEFECTS were found

(If defects are discovered at the premises on two, three or more separate occasions they should be reckoned as two, three or more " cases ")

Particulars	M/c line No.	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted	M/c line No.
		Found	Remedied	Referred			
				To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	4	3	3	—	1	—	4
Overcrowding (S.2)	5	1	—	—	—	—	5
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	6	1	—	—	—	—	6
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	7	2	1	—	1	—	7
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	8	—	—	—	—	—	8
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7):							
(*a*) insufficient	9	7	2	—	5	—	9
(*b*) unsuitable or defective	10	32	18	—	35	—	10
(*c*) not separate for sexes	11	5	4	—	5	—	11
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	12	5	4	—	1	—	12
Total	60	56	32	—	48	—	60

PART VIII OF THE ACT

OUTWORK (Sections 110 and 111)

Nature of Work	M/c. line No. (2)	Section 110			Section 111		
		No. of outworkers in August list required by Sect. 110(1)(*c*) (3)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council (4)	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists (5)	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises (6)	Notices served (7)	Prosecutions (8)
Wearing apparel, Making, etc. ..	13	932	—	—	—	—	—
Furniture and Upholstery	18	3	—	—	—	—	—
Total	70	935	—	—	—	—	—

IMPROVEMENTS TO HOUSES

	No. of Houses
Separate internal water supply in place of taps in common yards	23
Additional water closets	14

SUMMARY OF FOODSTUFFS CONDEMNED

	Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Meat	228	13	2	19
Fish	26	6	2	19
Cockles	1	3	3	—
Crabs	1	17	—	14
Lobsters	—	3	—	18
Mussels	14	17	—	14
Other Shell Fish	1	17	3	9
Fruit	5	16	—	13
Vegetables	24	1	1	20

Partridges	5
Pheasants	4
Poultry (head of)	79
Rabbits	13
Preserved Foods (Tinned Goods)	35,103
Bacon	34¾ lbs.
Baking Powder	40 ,,
Beetroot	1 Jar
Biscuits	272 lbs.
Blanc Mange Powder	153 packets
Brawn	14 lbs.
Bread	3 loaves
Butter	5½ lbs.
Cake	444½ ,,
Cake Mixture	140 ,,
Cereals	303 ,,
Cheese	76¾ ,,
Chestnuts	378 ,,
Chitterlings	120 ,,
Chocolate	120 ,,
Chocolate Spread	55 ,,
Cockles	3 jars
Coffee	3 bottles
Dried Egg Powder	131 packets
Fish Cakes	840
Fish and Meat Paste	46 lbs.
Flavouring Essences	7 bottles
Flour	167 lbs.
Gelatine Glue	3 cwts.
Gravy Browning	3 bottles
Gravy Salt	1 cwt.
Haggis	20 lbs.
Herrings	4 jars
Ice Cream Mix	30 gallons
Jam (other than tinned)	248 lbs.
Jelly	4 packets
Jelly Crystals	53 ,,
Junket	1 bottle
Lard	56 lbs.
Macaroni	178½ ,,
Meat Extract	3 jars
Meat Pies	283
Mustard	159 jars
Olives	7 jars
Pearl Barley	30 lbs.
Pickles	687 jars
Pikelets	2,778
Plums	3 bottles
Pork Pies	51
Pudding Mixture	1¼ lbs.
Rhubarb	1 jar
Sauce	20 bottles
Sausage	460 lbs.
Semolina	18 ,,
Soup Powder	1,957 packets
Spices	2 jars
Squash	4 bottles
Sugar	290½ lbs.
Sweets	150 ,,
Tea	57 ,,
Trifles	180
Vegetarian Fruit Lunches	1 cwt.
Vermicelli (a cereal)	196 lbs.

TABLE A. Total Weights of Meat Condemned

	British Meat				Imported Meat				British Offal				Imported Offal				Totals			
	T.	C.	Qrs.	Lbs.	T.	C.	Qrs.	Lbs.	T.	C.	Qrs.	Lbs.	T.	C.	Qrs.	Lbs.	T.	C.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Ministry of Food Central Slaughterhouses	124	19	0	3	7	17	0	2	94	17	2	25	–	1	0	15	227	14	3	17
Private Slaughterhouses ..	–	1	3	23	–	–	–	–	–	3	3	13	–	12	3	22	–	18	3	2
Totals	125	0	3	26	7	17	0	2	95	1	2	10	–	14	0	9	228	13	2	19

TABLE B. Weight of Carcases, Parts and Offals of Animals affected with Tuberculosis and Other Diseases

	Tuberculosis												Other Diseases												Totals			
	Carcases				Parts				Offals				Carcases				Parts				Offals							
	T.	C.	Qrs.	lbs.	T.	C.	Qrs.	lbs.	T.	C.	Qrs.	lbs.	T.	C.	Qrs.	lbs.	T.	C.	Qrs.	lbs.	T.	C.	Qrs.	lbs.	T.	C.	Qrs.	lbs.
Bulls	1	7	2	22	–	14	3	15	1	0	2	24	1	19	0	9	–	5	0	14	–	9	0	3	5	16	2	3
Bullocks	4	5	0	5	5	12	1	21	7	6	1	21	1	7	2	0	1	11	2	20	8	11	3	8	28	14	3	19
Heifers	5	12	2	15	2	12	0	14	4	0	3	26	1	7	3	24	–	10	1	2	1	4	2	24	15	8	2	21
Cows	44	6	1	13	10	2	1	5	38	5	3	23	29	19	0	21	3	8	0	24	28	12	0	4	154	14	0	6
Calves	–	3	2	8	–	–	–	–	–	3	0	8	2	10	1	19	–	–	–	27	–	11	0	2	3	8	1	8
Pigs	1	1	0	4	1	14	3	17	1	9	0	18	–	15	0	3	–	8	2	26	–	6	2	24	5	15	2	8
Sheep and Lambs	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	19	1	3	–	3	1	8	2	16	0	8	5	18	2	19
Totals	56	16	1	11	20	16	2	16	52	6	1	8	40	18	1	23	6	7	2	9	42	11	1	17	219	16	3	0

TABLE C. Imported Meat Condemned

	Carcase			No. of	Parts				No. of	Offals			No. of	Tins				No. of	Totals				
																			Weight				Items
	C.	Qrs.	lbs.		T.	C.	Qrs.	lbs.		C.	Qrs.	lbs.		T.	C.	Qrs.	lbs.		T.	C.	Qrs.	lbs.	
Beef	–	–	–	–	4	9	3	2	117	–	–	–	–	–	9	3	8	1,433	4	19	2	10	1,550
Mutton	8	0	19	28	–	–	–	–	–	1	0	15	122	2	8	3	26	1,224	2	18	1	4	1,374
Pork	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	23	15	–	–	1	3	16
Totals	8	0	19	28	4	9	3	10	118	1	0	15	122	2	19	0	1	2,672	7	18	0	17	2,940

TABLE D. Number of Carcases, Parts and Offals affected with Tuberculosis and Other Diseases

	Tuberculosis			Other Diseases			Totals
	Carcases	Parts	Offals	Carcases	Parts	Offals	
Bulls	5	43	49	8	8	20	133
Bullocks	14	297	312	8	67	1,243	1,941
Heifers	25	110	60	9	25	105	334
Cows	197	951	1,293	136	144	2,280	5,001
Calves	11	—	—	189	4	13	217
Sheep and Lambs	—	—	—	153	45	2,310	2,508
Pigs	14	316	86	15	20	87	538
Totals	266	1,717	1,800	518	313	6,058	10,672

TABLE E. Total Number of Animals Slaughtered, 80,663, comprising:

	Bulls	Bullocks	Heifers	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Totals
	360	5,922	2,889	5,741	13,038	43,940	7,328	79,218
Casualties . .	50	103	192	453	100	371	176	1,445
Totals . .	410	6,025	3,081	6,194	13,138	44,311	7,504	80,663

Percentage of all Animals Affected with Disease, 13.23 per cent.

TABLE F. Percentage of Animals Affected with Tuberculosis and Other Diseases

	Bulls	Bullocks	Heifers	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Tuberculosis . .	23.65	10.34	6.32	39.40	0.08	—	5.54
Other Diseases . .	8.78	21.87	4.50	41.33	1.56	5.66	1.62

TABLE G. Percentage of Whole Carcases rejected

	Bulls	Bullocks	Heifers	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Tuberculosis . .	1.20	0.23	0.81	3.16	0.08	—	0.18
Other Diseases . .	1.95	0.13	0.29	2.19	1.43	0.34	0.20

TABLE H. Tabulated List of other defined Diseases and their incidence in Carcases rejected

Disease	Bulls	Bullocks	Heifers	Cows	Calves	Sheep & Lambs	Pigs	Total
Bruising—Extensive	—	—	1	—	1	6	1	9
Dead Animals . .	—	—	1	—	—	16	—	17
Dropsy	4	3	2	20	9	90	5	133
Enteritis—Acute . .	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	2
Fever—Acute . .	—	—	1	4	12	13	4	34
Gangrene	—	—	—	2	—	4	—	6
Immaturity . .	—	—	—	—	151	4	—	155
Jaundice	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	3
Johnes Disease . .	3	4	4	92	1	—	—	104
Joint Ill	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Leucothemia . .	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
Malignant Neoplasm	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	3
Mastitis—Septic . .	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	3
Metritis—Septic . .	—	—	—	4	—	1	—	5
Nephritis—Septic . .	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Pericarditis—Septic	—	—	—	2	2	1	—	5
Peritonitis—Septic. .	1	—	—	1	—	1	1	4
Pneumonia	—	—	—	—	3	8	3	14
Pyaemia	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	4
Septic Conditions . .	—	—	—	4	2	1	1	8
Uraemia	—	1	—	3	1	—	—	5
Total	8	8	9	136	189	153	15	518

INCIDENCE OF DISEASE IN ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED

During the year the quality of the bovine animals slaughtered in the city has deteriorated considerably.

The average number of Cows and Bulls slaughtered during the six years 1940-46 was	27	per cent.
And the number found diseased	9.30	,, ,,
During 1947 the number of Cows and Bulls slaughtered was	42	,, ,,
And the number found diseased	13.23	,, ,,

INSPECTION OF DAIRY COWS

Summary of reports received from local office of Ministry of Agriculture :

" **Non-Designated Herds.**—One hundred and forty animals were clinically examined under the Milk and Dairies Order, 1926. A sample of sputum taken during the routine inspection of one herd proved positive for tubercle bacilli and the animal was slaughtered under the Tuberculosis Order. One case of Mastitis was found.

Tuberculin Tested Herds.—There is one producer in the City holding a tuberculin tested licence, this producer also holds an Attested licence. Other Attested herds are :

The Leicester Frith Institution Farm.
The Leicester Mental Hospital Farm.

Accredited Herds.—There are six producers holding accredited licences. One hundred and sixty-eight animals were examined; no mastitis was found and no animals were slaughtered under the Tuberculosis Order."

Milk Traders—Licensing and Registration

		Number
Milk and Dairies Order, 1926	Application for registration of persons as " dairymen "	19
Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1936	Application from cowkeeper to use designation "Tuberculin Tested "	1
	Application from cowkeepers to use designation "Accredited "	6

Food and Drugs Act, 1938

NUMBER OF SAMPLES TAKEN FOR CHEMICAL ANALYSIS

1943	1944	1945	1946	1947
737	622	653	764	769

Number of Samples taken under Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act, 1926	4

Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1936

NUMBER OF SAMPLES TAKEN FOR BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION

1943	1944	1945	1946	1947
719	753	811	837	933

ADMINISTRATIVE ACTION REGARDING SAMPLES NOT REPORTED TO BE "GENUINE"

(For details of analysis, see Report of the Public Analyst, page 100)

MILK SAMPLES REPORTED "NOT GENUINE"

	Formal	Informal
Milk	6	6
Dried Skimmed Milk	–	1

SAMPLES OTHER THAN MILK REPORTED "NOT GENUINE"

	Formal	Informal
Cocktail	–	1
Coffee Essence	–	1
Fish Cake Roll	–	1
Ginger Cordial	1	1
Ground Almond Substitute	1	1
Ice Cream	–	4
Malt Vinegar	1	1
Mild Ale	1	1
Mussels	–	5
Salad Cream	1	1
*Sausage	5	2
Wine Aperitif	–	1
Boracic Ointment	–	1
Formalin Tablets	–	2
Glauber's Salts	–	2
Hydrogen Peroxide	–	1

*For result of Legal Proceedings in three cases, see page 105. In all cases where proceedings were not taken, written cautions were sent or "follow-up" samples were immediately obtained.

EXAMINATION OF MILK FOR PRESENCE OF TUBERCLE BACILLI

Milk and Dairies (Consolidation) Act, 1915

Number of Samples of Milk taken for microscopical and biological examination for Tubercle Bacilli :

Year	1943	1944	1945	1496	1947
Number taken ..	54	52	35	36	18
Percentage containing Tubercle Bacilli ..	—	3.84	Nil.	2.8	Nil.

Details respecting samples taken, 1947

	Number of Samples taken	Number reported containing Tubercle Bacilli	Number reported negative	Number unsatisfactory although negative as regards Tubercle Bacilli
Cowkeepers with registered premises within City boundaries ..	6	—	6	—
Cowkeepers with premises outside City boundaries ..	12	—	12	—
Totals ..	18	—	18	—

OFFENSIVE TRADES

Particulars of all offensive Trades in the City :

Number of Tripe Dressers	8
,, Marine Store Dealers	9

RENT RESTRICTIONS ACTS

Certificates Granted	3

SLAUGHTERHOUSES

Particulars of all Slaughterhouses in the City :

Private Slaughterhouses	31*
Licensed Private Slaughterhouses (includes two Knackers' Yards)	3
Corporation Slaughterhouses situated at Cattle Market and let off as Private Slaughterhouses	19
Corporation Slaughterhouses situated at City Hospitals :	
City Mental Hospital	1
City General Hospital	1
Total Slaughterhouses	55

*No slaughtering is being done in these slaughterhouses at present.

NOTE.—The owner of one Registered Private Slaughterhouse surrendered the slaughtering rights of the premises to the Corporation under the provisions of the Leicester Corporation Act, 1897. The premises have been altered and adapted for other use and will not again be used as a slaughterhouse.

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

Meat Products and Canned Meat (Control and Maximum Prices) Order, 1947	3

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

Acts, Bye-laws or Regulations under which proceedings were instituted	Default or Offence	Fines £ s. d.	Costs £ s. d.
Meat Products and Canned Meat (Control and Maximum Prices) Order, 1947	Sausage deficient of 20% required minimum amount of meat	10 0 0	5 5 0
Meat Products and Canned Meat (Control and Maximum Prices) Order, 1947	Beef Sausage deficient of 35% required minimum amount of meat	(i) 10 0 0 (ii) 10 0 0	5 5 0
Meat Products and Canned Meat (Control and Maximum Prices) Order, 1947	Sausage deficient of 46% required amount of meat	10 0 0	5 5 0

F. G. McHUGH, F.R.San.I., F.S.I.A.,
Chief Sanitary Inspector.

APPENDIX VII

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE VENEREAL DISEASES SCHEME

(LEICESTER AND LEICESTERSHIRE)

for the Year 1947

by

C. HAMILTON WILKIE, M.D., CH.B., B.SC. (GLAS.)
(Director of V.D. Services)

The incidence of V.D. for the year 1947 now shows signs of a decrease, the peak year being 1946. Nevertheless, it was a strenuous one for the medical and nursing staff. The new cases dropped from 2,451 (1946) to 1,499 (1947). The following table shows how they varied in the last eight years :

LEICESTER

Year	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947
V.D. Cases ..	522	640	705	840	808	838	1,252	658
Non-V.D. ..	372	451	542	1,017	1,025	1,027	1,199	841
Total ..	894	1,091	1,247	1,857	1,833	1,865	2,451	1,499

LOUGHBOROUGH

Year	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947
V.D. Cases	67	47	47	83	96	50
Non-V.D.	55	97	101	123	98	63
Total	122	144	148	206	194	113

The total attendances at the Leicester clinics were 17,614; at the Loughborough clinics 1,170.

A detailed analysis of all the cases may be obtained from the official Ministry of Health Annual Report—Form V.D. (R) (1947), but for those who are interested in the scheme the following information for the main Leicester centre is given.

(1)	Number of cases on 1.1.47 under treatment or observation		929
(2)	Returned " defaulters "		25
(3)	New Primary syphilitics		67
(4)	New Secondary syphilitics		90
(5)	Latent 1st year syphilitics		6
(6)	Congenital syphilitics		16
(7)	Late stages acquired syphilitics		53
(8)	Soft Chancre		3
(9)	Gonorrhoeal cases		286
(10)	Non-venereal conditions		798
(11)	Undiagnosed on 31.12.48		35
(12)	Transfers from other centres		120
	Total		2,428
(13)	Cases dismissed as " cured "		1,196
(14)	Serious " defaulters "		108
(15)	Possibly " cured " but tests of cure not all completed ..		158
(16)	Transferred to other centres		99
(17)	Remaining under treatment or tests on 31.12.47.. ..		867
	Total		2,428
(18)	In-patients		174
(19)	Aggregate number of " in-patient days "		3,994
(20)	Microscopic tests	2,605	
(21)	Blood WR tests	3,574	
(22)	Lumbar punctures	45	

The times at which the clinics are held are the same as for the previous year, viz. :

Leicester Royal Infirmary
(Dr. Wilkie)

Mon.	2.30– 4 p.m. (Males)
Tues.	10 –11 a.m. (Males)
Tues.	2.30– 4 p.m. (Females)
Wed.	6 – 7.30 p.m. (Males)
Thur.	4.30– 6 p.m. (Males)
Fri.	5.30– 7 p.m.

Leicester Royal Infirmary
(Dr. Lodge)

Mon.	5.30– 7 p.m. (Females)
Wed.	10 –11 a.m. (Females)
Wed.	2.30– 4 p.m. (Females)
Fri.	2.30– 4 p.m. (Females)

Loughborough General Hospital
(Dr. Wilkie)

Monday .. .. 5—6 p.m. (Females)
Monday .. .. 6—7 p.m. (Males)

Additional intermediate treatment is given at the Leicester centre every weekday at specially arranged times.

V.D. Education

Little has been done in the last few years in the way of V.D. propaganda and public lectures. In May of this year I took part in a V.D. Brains Trust at Scunthorpe, which followed a showing of the V.D. Film " Subject Discussed." The attendance at this meeting was very disappointing.

My personal experiences and views on the subject of V.D. propaganda have recently been submitted in a memorandum to a Committee attached to the Interim Commission of the World Health Organisation.

I believe that the freely advertised civilian lecture, so well tried out in Leicester some years ago, fell far short of its object. On the other hand, lectures to factory workers at their factories were of real value. The film " Subject Discussed," partly made in Leicester, has generally speaking been a success and has served its purpose. The film was not considered suitable for general show in all cinemas. I believe that it is possible to make a short V.D. educational film that could be carefully constructed so that any age could see and hear it. Either they would be too young to understand its guarded language or old enough to benefit by it. A very large section of the public would thus be reached. Short broadcasts can also do much in the field of public health propaganda, but do we reach that section which really requires V.D. education ? They do not, in my opinion, replace the personal lecture followed by question and answer. Then we have the press. Patients have reported promptly to the clinic as a result of having read press articles. The " Comic Strip," so popular in America, has so far not been used in this country as an aid to V.D. education.

Personal experience makes me summarise as follows. First in importance is the coloured lantern slide demonstration followed by questions and answers. If given to factory workers and various youth organisations these can be of real value. On the other hand lectures given to the general public fall far short of their object and are not worth while attempting on a large scale.

V.D. lectures given personally since coming to Leicester now total 276. This number includes those given to service personnel stationed in the area.

Diagnosis, Treatment and Tests of Cure

As stated in my previous Annual Report, new methods of treatment have added to our successes in our fight against venereal diseases. At the same time there is an increasing tendency for the patient now to consider venereal disease more lightly. The rapidity with which some cases may be clinically improved, but not necessarily cured, has its pitfalls. Immorality or sexual " risks " may well become more frequent in the future. The necessity for strict clinical testing of patients who have had V.D. is no less than before. Indeed, it may be more important than ever.

This brief report would not be complete without my acknowledging my indebtedness to all the medical and nursing staff of the V.D. Departments.

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